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THE
HISTORY
OF
PRINCE LEE BOO.

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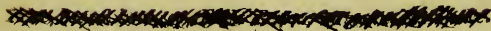
THE LIFE OF PAUL CUFFEE, A MAN OF COLOUR.



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THE
HISTORY
OF
PRINCE LEE BOO,

THE Pelew Islands, one of which gave birth to the amiable Prince who is the chief subject of the following pages, are situated in the western part of the Pacific Ocean; and were in all probability, first noticed by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Palos Islands, from the tall Palm-trees which grow there in great numbers, and which, at a distance, have the appearance of

masts of ships; the word *palos*, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast.

There is every reason to suppose that no European had ever been upon them, before the *Antelope*, a packet belonging to the East India Company, and commanded by Captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1783: a misfortune the more distressing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what resources the Islands afforded, or supposing them to be inhabited, what might be the disposition of the inhabitants. The perplexities and fears of such a situation may be better conceived than described. However, by means of the boats and their own vigorous exertions, they reached land about three or four leagues distant from the rocks upon which their ship had struck; it proved to be an island not constantly inhabited, but

resorted to occasionally by the natives of some of the other islands, whom, in the course of a few days, they found to be a people simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and friendly in their dispositions—a people, in short, who do honour to the human race.

The opening a communication, as well by discourse as by good offices, between such a people and perhaps as meritorious a captain and crew as ever ploughed the main, was effected by a union of singular circumstances. It happened that a native of Bengal, who spoke the Malay language perfectly well, had been recommended to Capt. Wilson as a servant; it had also happened that nearly a year before, a tempest had thrown on those parts, a Malay, who, as a stranger, had been noticed and favoured by the king, and who was now become acquainted with the language of the islanders. By these extraordinary events,

both the English and the inhabitants of Pelew had each an interpreter, who could converse freely together in the Malay tongue; and Capt. Wilson's servant whose name was Tom Rose, speaking English, an easy intercourse immediately took place on both sides, and all those impediments were at once removed, which would have arisen among people having no way of conveying their thoughts to one another but by signs and gestures, which might often have been misunderstood. Thus the English had the happy opportunity of communicating the particulars of the calamity which had befallen them, and of imploring the friendship of the natives; and these, in return, finding their visitors to have no hostile intentions, freely gave them the good-will they desired; and if but little was in their power, that little they bestowed generously to relieve their distress.

The natives themselves were of a deep

copper-colour, and naked; and the astonishment of those, who first discovered the English, on seeing their colour, plainly shewed that they had never before beheld a white man. The clothes of the strangers, too, puzzled them exceedingly; for it seemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether those and their bodies did not form one substance, till the use and occasion thereof were explained by the Malay. The same idea, afterwards, prevailed among others; for when one of the crew (the Captain's brother) was deputed to wait upon the king, who resided in an island at some distance from that whereon they had saved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing spectators were all struck with astonishment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head.

Abba Thulle, which was the king's name, being a man of great humanity as well as extraordinary natural understand-

ing, was no less affected with the misfortune the English had met with, than surprised at their persons, and assured them of his friendship and favour. He paid them frequent visits, shewing the utmost admiration at every thing he saw, and the greatest good-will and regard for them and their concerns ; and granted them permission to avail themselves of every conveniency his country afforded for their relief ; for the captain and crew entertained a hope, as the ship did not go immediately to pieces, of being enabled, by means of the tools and materials they might get out of her, to build another vessel sufficiently large to convey them to Macao, or some part of China.

As they pursued this design, new wonders broke upon Abba Thulle and his countrymen, who till now were utter strangers to the forge, the saw, and other European implements and utensils, by the

use of which they saw such things performed as impressed them with equal surprise and esteem—even the grindstone struck them with wonder ; and they could not look upon the English but as a superior as well as an uncommon kind of human beings.

But if the king and his people were so surprised at the effect of a saw or grindstone, what must have been their astonishment at that of a gun!—To give them some idea of it, on the first visit from the king, Captain Wilson ordered his men to be exercised before him and his numerous attendants, and to fire three vollies, in different positions ; when the surprise of the natives was well marked by their hallooing, hooting, jumping, and chattering, which produced a noise almost equal to the report of the musquets. After this, one of the fowls, which had been saved from the little live stock of the Antelope,

was purposely driven across the cove where they were assembled, and where one of the officers was prepared with a fowling-piece loaded with shot. He fired, and the bird instantly dropped, having its wing and leg broken. Some of the natives ran to it, took it up, and carried it to the king, who examined it with great attention, unable to understand how it could be wounded, not having seen any thing pass out of the gun. This created a vast murmur and amazement among them.

It is but natural to suppose, after this display of their power, that the English were regarded with no small degree of reverence, and as persons whose friendship and assistance might be of the greatest advantage to the people who had given them so kind a welcome to their country. All the islands lying in this spot of the globe, and now known to us by the name of the Pelew islands, do not belong to one

sovereign ; there are several governments or kingdoms, and one of the greatest failings in the characters of the different nations consists in that wherein they are like Europeans—they have wars one with another. Abba Thulle was then at war with some of his neighbours. He instantly conceived the great superiority a few muskets would give him over his enemies ; but his native delicacy rendered it extremely difficult to make the request. He had an earnest desire to ask a favour, which the generosity of his feelings would not allow him to mention. The English had been, and still were, in his power : they had sought his protection as unfortunate strangers—he had already shewn them, and still meant to shew them, every mark of hospitality which his naked unproductive country could afford—he feared that what he wished to ask, as it might prove a temporary inconvenience, would appear un-

kind—and what most checked his speaking was, that, circumstanced as the English were, a request would have the appearance of a command.—Reflections which would have done honour to the most enlightened king upon earth!—However, the matter was of the greatest consequence; and at length, after a most severe struggle within himself, the noble Abba Thulle ventured to request that Captain Wilson would permit four or five of his men to accompany him, with their musquets, on an expedition against an island which had done him an injury. The king found the English not ungrateful; the request was willingly complied with, every one of them expressed a readiness to go; but five young men, who were particularly desirous of the appointment, were chosen from the rest.

In the forenoon of the following day, which was the 17th of August, the five Englishmen attended Abba Thulle, ac-

according to his desire, being distributed in five canoes; and having left Oroolong, the name of the island which had proved so secure an asylum to them, they were conveyed to another of the king's islands, at about six leagues distance, where they were treated with great kindness and hospitality. They set sail the next morning for Pelew, the place of the king's residence, and capital, as we shall call it, of the island of Cooroora, about three or four miles farther: here they remained till the 21st, as the king could not till then get all his canoes together: early on that day, however, there was a muster of them before the king's house, with their arms, which consisted of Bamboo darts from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree, and bearded; these are used for close quarters: but there are short ones for distance, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long,

The English again embarked in five different canoes, and sailed away about ten or twelve leagues, calling as they proceeded at several of the king's villages to refresh and reinforce. Between two and three o'Clock in the afternoon, they got sight of the enemy. There were now with the king 150 canoes, containing considerably more than 1000 men. The English could not find out the force of the enemy.

Before any hostilities were commenced, the king's eldest brother, whose name was Raa Kook, and who ranked as general of his forces, went in his canoe close to the town : he had with him one of the Englishmen, who, however, was ordered not to fire till a certain signal should be given for that purpose. The general talked with the enemy for some time ; but what he said being received with great indifference, he threw a spear at them, which they almost instantly returned. This being the signal

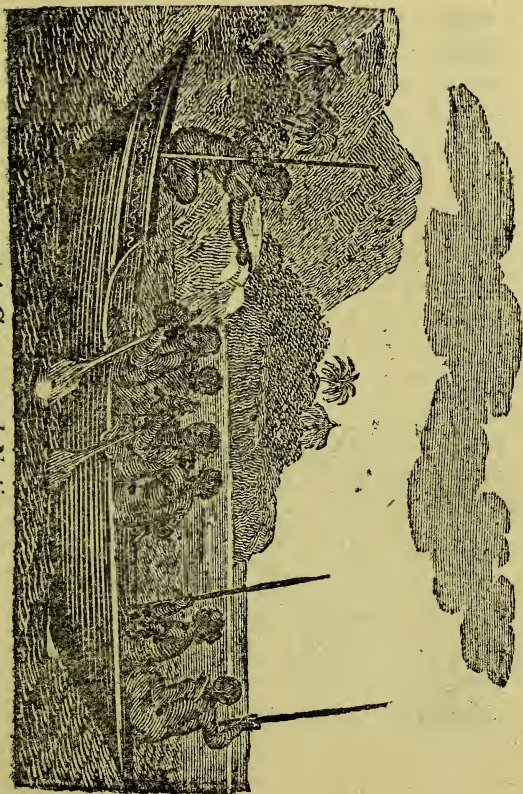
for firing, was immediately obeyed—a man was seen to fall, and this threw the enemy into great confusion. Such as were on shore ran away, and the greater part of those in the canoes, jumped into the water, and made for land. A few more musquets were fired, which entirely dispersed the enemy. Thus successful, Abba Thulle thought proper to return with his fleet of canoes, and safely sent back his English allies to Oroolong, after having expressed great satisfaction at their behaviour, treated them in the best manner he could, and promised supplies of provisions for their companions. Indeed, the whole country resounded with their praises; and within a few days the king actually gave Captain Wilson the island of Oroolong for the English.

Who can wonder that Abba Thulle should take advantage of the opportunity (which now offered) of bringing all his ene-

mies to his own terms? Accordingly, we find, that a few days afterwards, he requested ten men from Captain Wilson, to go on another expedition against the enemy. This second request of Abba Thulle was as readily granted as the former, and ten men were chosen.

The king, attended by upwards of 200 canoes, proceeded in the night-time towards Artingall, off which island, the fleet arrived a little before day-break; but then halted till the rising of the sun, it being a maxim with the natives of Pélew never to attack an enemy in the dark, or take him by surprise. As the day came on, a small canoe, containing only four men, each with a white feather stuck up in his hair, was dispatched with a message to the enemy, who, observing this signal of parley, dispatched a canoe to Raa Kook for that purpose. Raa Kook demanded whether they would submit to such terms as his

A Canoe and Natives.



brother had proposed, by way of atoning for injuries complained of. To this demand after communicating it to the king of Artingall, the enemy's canoe brought back a flat refusal; upon which Abba Thulle ordered his conch-shell to be sounded, and made the signal for his canoes to arrange themselves in order of battle.

Abba Thulle had, a few days before, given notice to the king of Artingall that he should offer him battle; so that he was prepared for it: nevertheless, the people of that island kept their canoes close under land, contenting themselves with blowing their conch-shells in defiance. Perceiving this unwillingness in the enemy to advance to combat, Abba Thulle dispatched some light canoes (which, from their cutting through the water with astonishing swiftness, were called by the English *frigate canoes*) to order a squadron to conceal themselves behind some high land; after

which he made a feint of retiring, and that with apparent precipitancy. This artful manœuvre gave instant courage to the enemy, who thereupon began to quit the shore and chase the king, whom they imagined to be flying before them. Upon this, those canoes which had been concealed behind the high land, rushed out between the island and the enemy, to cut off their retreat: and the king finding his stratagem had succeeded, turned, and made a signal for his fleet to form in divisions, and engage. A general attack now took place, and the spears were mutually directed with much animosity. The English who were distributed amongst the king and his chiefs, one in a canoe, kept up a continual fire, which not only did great execution, but puzzled and bewildered the enemy in the extreme; they perceived their dead to have holes in their bodies, yet saw no spear sticking in them; nor could they under-

stand how or why their people dropped and died without receiving any apparent blow. Thus confounded, and unable to sustain so unequal a fight, they soon betook themselves to flight, and, notwithstanding the squadron in the rear, regained their own shore, with the loss of nine men taken prisoners and six canoes; a loss, indeed, to be looked on as very considerable, a canoe being there esteemed of as much consequence as the largest man of war in Europe. Abba Thulle's fleet, having rode triumphant along the coast of Artingal, sounded their conch-shells, and in vain defying the enemy to a fresh battle, returned to Pelew.

Still, however, the people of Artingall refused to submit; and a third expedition, more formidable than the others, was soon, afterwards resolved upon, in which Abba Thulle was not only accompanied by ten of the English, but had also a swivel gun.

The number of canoes, which now attended the king, far exceeded those he had before, he being assisted, on this occasion, by his neighbouring allies. But the people of Artingal declined fighting upon the water; so that Abba Thulle's forces landed and attacked them on shore. The swivel played constantly upon the houses, which were filled with people; and the English musquetry, covering the Pelew people, soon dislodged the enemy, and one of the houses was by some accident presently in flames. Arra Kooker, a brother of the king's having pursued the enemy further than any other, and seeing one of them coming towards the place where he was, stepped among some bushes to let him pass; then followed, and stunned him with a blow from a wooden sword, and was dragging him a prisoner to his canoe, when one of the English perceiving several of the enemy rushing down on his friend, and that he

must certainly have been killed, ran and levelled his piece at them, which instantly put them to flight; a circumstance the more fortunate, as the Englishman's whole stock of ammunition had been expended, and he had actually at the time no charge in his musquet. So great a dread had this instrument of death inspired! Nevertheless, the natives of Artingall behaved with much courage in this engagement: they defended the house which took fire to the last, nor quitted it till it was ready to fall. One of the Pelew people also distinguished himself in a very extraordinary manner: he ran to the house which was in flames, tore off a burning brand, and, carrying it to another house, where many of the enemy had taken shelter, set that on fire likewise. He escaped to his companions unhurt; and the king publickly rewarded him, by immediately placing with his own hand a string of beads in his ear, and afterwards

making him an inferior rupack or chief, on his return to Pelew.

In this action five canoes were destroyed, which the enemy had hauled on shore, and much other damage done: but what was the greatest matter of triumph to the people of Pelew was, their carrying away the stone whereon the king of Artingall used to sit in council; which probably, was with them reckoned as glorious an exploit, as that of Edward the First's bringing to England the stone on which the king's of Scotland used to be crowned, which is now in Westminster Abbey in London. Indeed, finding it in vain to contend against such evident advantage as the people of Pelew derived from their English auxiliaries, the king of Artingall very prudently dropped the war, and concluded a peace.

In this battle a son of Raa Kook, about 18 years of age, was slain. He had been,

wounded in the second action by a spear flung into his foot, and the natives, in trying to pull it out, had broken it short off. They then fastened a cord to the end of the spear which remained in the foot, and exerted great strength to extract it; but the barb having been forced between the small bones, the inflammation and swelling which immediately took place, rendered every effort ineffectual; and, in the state the limb then was, they would more easily have pulled off his foot than have drawn out the broken spear. The wound was then put under the care of a native reputed to be skilled in such matters, who, with a small knife which he had got from the wreck, began to cut away the flesh, in order to lay the bone bare: but the finishing of the operation being probably prevented by the effusion of blood, after mangling the foot, recourse was had to their ordinary practice of fomentation. In

this wretched state of the wound Raa Kook consulted Mr. Sharp, the surgeon of the Antelope, who advised him to let the fomentation be continued till the swelling should abate, when he promised to do every thing in his power for the relief of his son. However upon the going down of the swelling, the natives, extracted the spear themselves, by forcing it through the foot; and the youth, who inherited all the spirit and intrepidity of his father, finding though he could not walk, yet that he was able to stand up in a canoe, and throw a spear, insisted that he would go on the third expedition; wherein, at the beginning of the action which ensued, as he was gallantly endeavouring to get up close to the enemy's shore he received a dart in his body, which unhappily put an end to his existence, after he had shewed to his countrymen a noble example of fortitude and bravery.

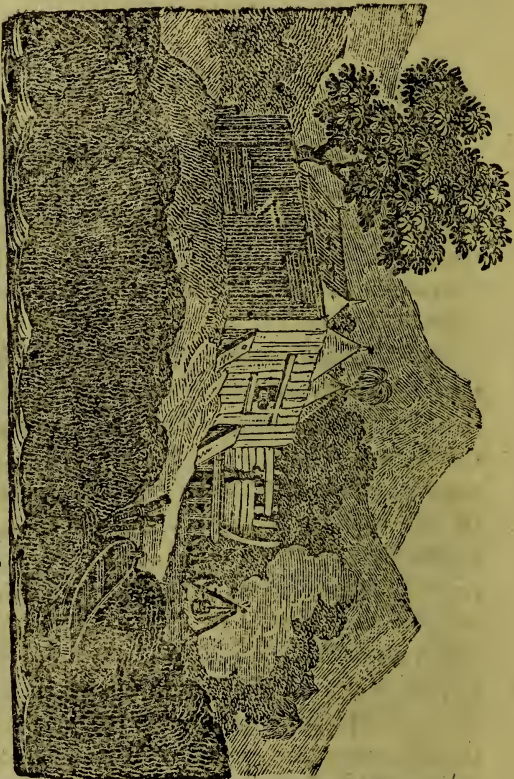
Mr. Sharp the surgeon, had been sent

by Captain Wilson to cure the wound in his foot, and had brought his surgical instruments with him for that purpose : he arrived in Pelew however, only to witness the ceremony of his funeral. On his arrival Raa Kook carried him to a neighbouring island ; there after a repast, which was eat in the most profound silence, the lamentation of women was heard at some distance, and Mr. Sharp going to see the occasion of it, on a sign from his conductor, observed a great number of them following a dead body on a bier, tied up in a mat, and supported on the sholders of four men, who were the only ones present. The body was then deposited in a grave, without any ceremony, except that the lamentations of the women continued. Raa Kook, it is remarkable, never gave the smallest hint or indication that this was the funeral of his son.

The surprise and pleasure of the king,

on examining the instruments, were very great; and there being some stranger chiefs residing with him on account of his late success, he begged that they also might be gratified with a sight of them. An explanation of the different uses to which they could be put, excited much amazement.

Not long afterwards, Abba Thulle took occasion once more to beg the assistance of the English on an expedition against another island, named Pelelew; and ten men were lent him as before. On this enterprise he was attended by full 300 canoes. Upon their arrival off Pelelew; the enemy thought proper, after receiving some damage on a neighbouring island, to sue for peace, to which no doubt, they were chiefly induced by the terror of the English fire-arms. Two Malays, who had been wrecked with the one already mentioned as the interpreter between the English and people of Pelew



A View of the Landing Place.

were, at its conclusion, given up to Abba Thulle.

It was now the latter end of October ; and such of the crew of the Antelope as had not accompanied Abba Thulle on his expeditions, having been indefatigable in getting stores and planks from the ship, in cutting down timber on the island, and in forwarding, by every means in their power, the grand object in view, they had the satisfaction to hope, from the great progress they had made, that success would attend their endeavours, and that they should soon complete such a vessel, as would carry them to Macao, or some part of China, as before mentioned ; and this encouraged them to persevere in their labours, however toilsome, with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Abba Thulle was always approached by his rupacks or chiefs, with the greatest respect ; and his common subjects whenever they passed near him, put their hands

behind them, and crouched towards the ground. The eyes of all beheld their naked prince with as much respect and awe as those are viewed who rule polished nations, and are surrounded with all the splendour of royalty. Whether in council, or elsewhere, when any message came from the king, if it was brought by one of the common people, it was delivered at some distance in a low voice, to one of the inferior rupaeks, who, bending in an humble posture at the king's side, repeated the message in a soft tone, with his face turned away. On the king's part, his behaviour was, on all occasions, gentle and gracious. Every day in the afternoon, whether he was at Pelew, or with the English at Orco-long, he sat in public, for the purpose of hearing requests, or of settling differences which might have arisen among his subjects; and having heard whatever they had to say to him, by his affability and condescension

he never suffered them to depart dissatisfied. He reigned over them more as the father than the sovereign. His commands appeared to be absolute, yet he never undertook any thing of importance without advising with his rupacks in council; this was always held in the open air, on a large square pavement, each rupack sitting on a single stone, and the king upon one more elevated than the rest, with another close to it for the occasional support of his arm.

Next in power to the king was Raa Kook, the brother next to him by birth and, by the custom there, general of all his forces, and heir to the throne, the government of Pelew not going to the king's children till it has passed through the hands of his brothers.

A particular chief, or rupack, constantly attended the king, apparently as his minister. He was always first consulted, but never bore arms.

The rupacks, or chiefs, may be considered in the same light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wrists, in the form of a bracelet, which, being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of state, commanders, or persons who by valour or otherwise, have greatly distinguished themselves, is never to be parted with, but with life. They are not all of the same degree, as appeared from the difference in the bone they wore. Capt. Wilson was invested with the highest order of the bone. The principal rupacks advise with the king in council, and, at his command, are always ready to accompany him on any expedition, with a number of canoes properly manned and armed.

With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, as is also the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it ;

but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground becomes again the property of the king, who gives it to whom he pleases, or to those who ask permission to cultivate it.

The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunk of one of which, furnishes the natives with canoes, some large enough to carry thirty-men: there are but few other trees of much use to the natives.

Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief article of food, are attended to with the utmost care. Amongst his crew, Capt. Wilson had some Chinese, which people are all tolerable botanists, and will pick up a meal almost any where. He sent one of them about the country, to see what productions he could meet with; his report, on his return, was as follows:
' This is very poor place, and very poor
" people; no got clothes, no got rice, no
" got hog, no got nothing only yams,

“ *little fish, and cocoa-nut ; no got no-
 “ thing make trade, very little make
 “ eat.*”—This account, however, is too unfavourable ; there are a few pigeons (which are reserved for people of a certain dignity,) and plenty of cocks and hens, though till informed by the English, the natives knew not that these last were good to eat ; and the sea affords a variety of fish. No four footed animal was found here, except some wild brownish grey rats. From the scanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign amongst the inhabitants in their diet ; and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink : on particular occasions, they added to their ordinary fare, certain sweetmeats and sweet drink, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm tree or the sugar-cane.

The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring

the upright supports of their sides which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins, the intermediate spaces being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-trees platted together. In general, the floors are made of very thick plank, between many of which was left the space of an inch or two, for the purpose perhaps, of sweeping any litter through. Some houses have floors of large bamboo split. On the top of the upright sides, beams are laid across, from which rises the roof, pointed like the English barns, and thatched on the outside with bamboos and palm-leaves. The windows come to the level of the floor and serve likewise for doors; but to prevent inconvenience from wind or rain, each of them has a bamboo frame or shutter, interwoven like the sides of the houses, which, sliding on bamboo rods, are easily slipped aside, when any one is going in or

out. The inside of the house is without any division, forming one great room; and the fire-place commonly in the middle, sunk lower than the floor, the family keeping on one side of it, and the servants on the other.

As to domestic implements, there are little baskets, very nicely woven from slips of the plantain-leaf; and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one ever stirs abroad without a basket, which usually contains some beetle-nut, a comb, a knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. Combs are made from the orange-tree (of which there are a few of the Seville kind,) the handle and teeth fashioned in the solid wood. The fishing hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing nets are well manufactured from the husks

of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain-leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain-leaf at meals instead of a plate, and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthenware of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, tied together, serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or six inches in diameter, for buckets or cisterns. Their hatchets are not unlike those brought to England from the South Sea islands, the blade being made of the strongest part of the large Kima cockle. In addition hereto must be mentioned a few articles, which in these islands may be deemed luxuries. The shell of the tortoise is there remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes and spoons. Some of the

great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells.

The natives, in general, are a stout well-made people, rather above the middling stature, and of a very deep copper colour, but not black. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tatsoed; and their teeth blackened by a preparation of groundsels and some other herbs, the application of which makes them for a time extremely sick. In the gristle between their nostrils is bored a hole, through which they often put any little sprig or blossom which happens to strike their fancy. Both sexes also, are very expert at swimming; and the men such admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing which at-

tracts their notice.—The conduct of these people towards the English was, from first to last, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeness which surprised those who were the objects of it. They felt our countrymen were distressed, and in consequence, wished them to share whatever they had to give. The English had also many opportunities of observing that this liberality prevailed in all the intercourse the natives had among themselves. The tenderness shown to the women was remarkable, and the deportment of the men to each other, mild and affable; in-somuch that, in the various scenes of which they were spectators, the English never saw any thing which had the appearance of quarrelling or passion; every one seemed to attend to his own concerns, without interfering with the business of his neighbour; herein giving an example which

ought to put to the blush many a gossiping busy body in our own country. Some of the men were occupied in their plantations, in cutting wood, making hatchets cords; &c. some in building houses or canoes, others in making nets and fishing-tackle; and many more in forming darts, spears, and other warlike weapons. The women attended to domestic concerns, worked in the plantations of yams, and manufactured the mats and baskets. All persons by their daily labour gained their daily sustenance: no idle or indolent people were seen, not even among those whom superior rank might have exempted from labour; on the contrary, these excited their inferiors to toil and activity by their own example. The king himself was the best maker of hatchets in the island, and was usually at work whenever disengaged from matters of importance. In such scenes of patient industry, the years of

fleeting life passed on; and the chearful disposition of the natives fully authorises the conclusion, that few of their hours are either irksome or oppressive.

Raa Kook and Arra Kooker, brothers to the king, were amongst the natives, who first discovered the English on the island of Oroolong after their being wrecked, and who immediately conceived the greatest affection and friendship for them. Raa Kook seemed to be above forty years of age, was of a middling height, rather corpulent, and had a countenance marked with great sense and good nature.—As the elder brother, he was the king's next heir, and general of the forces. His character was firm and resolute, yet full of humanity: he was steady and persevering in whatever he undertook: he delivered his orders to the people with the greatest mildness, yet would be obeyed; and they, as if mingling affection

with duty, never failed to serve him with alacrity and ardour. Whilst on one hand, the rank of this amiable chief enabled him to be of essential service to the English: on the other, he shewed perfect satisfaction and pleasure in whatever they did for him: he delighted in their company, and courted their information, for he had an eager spirit of enquiry, was very minute in his observations, desired to examine the nature of every thing he saw, and understood whatever was described to him, with the greatest ease and quickness. He was always pleasant and lively, well disposed to laughter when it was occasionally excited, and sometimes excited it himself. Having once been presented with a pair of trowsers and an uniform coat, he immediately put them on, not a little pleased in appearing like his new acquaintance, often looking at himself and calling out, " Raa Kook Engles!

Raa Kook Engles!" He would sit at table as they did, instead of squatt-
ing on his hams, (as is the custom of
his country), and endeavour to accom-
modate himself to their manners in all
respects. In short, they felt great regard
for him from the first, and in truth found
him in every transaction they afterwards
had with him, to be a man of an upright
character and steady friendship.

Arra Kooker was nearly forty years
of age, of the middle size and so plump
and fat, that he was almost as broad as
he was long. He possessed a fund of
humour, and a particular turn for mimicry.
He could by no means relish wearing
trowsers, but conceiving a passion for a
white shirt, one was accordingly given
to him: this he had no sooner put on,
than he began to dance and jump about
with so much glee, that all were highly
diverted by his ridiculous gestures, and

the contrast which the colours of the linen formed with that of his skin. He would frequently amuse our countrymen by taking off every one of them in any particularity he had noticed; and sometimes would put a hat on his head, and imitate the manner of their walking in their military exercise; and nothing that he observed done by them escaped him. The English had saved from the Antelope, a large Newfoundland dog, named Sailor, which afforded equal surprise and delight to all the natives who saw him, and they often used to divert themselves by making him bark. Arra Kooker was accustomed to carry him victuals, whence the dog naturally expressed great joy on seeing him; and the humorous prince would often add to his other amusements by imitating wonderfully well the barking, howling, jumping, and all the various tokens of joy of this useful

animal.—Indeed, he grew so fond of Sailor, that on his earnest and repeated entreaties, the creature was at last given to him.

So unremitting had the English worked on the vessel which was to be the means of their deliverance, that by the 9th of November it was ready for launching, and this being happily accomplished, they began to put on board every thing which they judged would be necessary to them in their voyage. By Abba Thulle's desire she was called the Oroolong.

Throughout the whole progress of building the vessel, the king had in his visits to the English, been very attentive to their manner of working; he would stand looking at them for a considerable time together, and let not the most trifling circumstance escape his observation. He was now come to Oroolong, with some of his chiefs, to be present at their departure.

In the evening of the day after the vessel was launched, he entered very seriously into conversation with Captain Wilson: he said, that, notwithstanding he was looked up to by his subjects with respect, and regarded as their superior as well in knowledge as in rank, yet, after mixing with the English, and being witness of their ingenuity, he was often conscious of his own insignificance, in beholding the meanest of them exercise talents to which he had ever been a stranger: and that therefore, after due consideration, he had come to the resolution of committing his second son, whose name was

LEE BOO,

to the captain's care, in order that he might enjoy the advantage of improving himself by accompanying the English, and also of learning many things, which, on his return, might prove of essential benefit to his country. He then spoke of his son

as a youth of gentle and amiable disposition; sensible, and possessing many good qualities. He said, he had recalled him from a distant place where he had been under the care of an old man: that he was at that time taking leave of his friends at Pelew, and would come to Oroolong the next day. He added, that one of the Malays from Pelew should accompany him as a servant. Raa Kook and Arra Kooker joined in commendation of their nephew.

To this address of the king's, Captain Wilson answered, that he was exceedingly honoured and obliged by the singular mark of confidence and esteem he had mentioned; that he should have considered himself bound in gratitude to take care of any person belonging to Pelew whom he might think proper to send; but, in the case proposed, he wished solemnly to assure him, that he should endeavour to

merit the high trust reposed in him, by treating the young prince with the same affection and tenderness as his own son.— It was evident that answer gave the king great satisfaction.

After this, the discourse of the day, as might be expected, turning much on the departure of the English, Abba Thulle addressed Captain Wilson, as they sat together, as follows: “ You are going
 “ and, when gone, I fear the inhabitants
 “ of Artingall will come down in great
 “ numbers, and molest me, as they have
 “ done frequently before; and having
 “ lost the aid of the English, I shall be
 “ unable to resist them, unless you leave
 “ me a few of your muskets, which you
 “ have already taught me to hope you
 “ would.”

As a testimony of the gratitude the crew owed this worthy man, and as a means of rendering him service after their

departure, by arming him against his enemies, it had been intended to leave with Abba Thulle, on quitting the island, whatever fire-arms they could spare : on this request, therefore, they now presented him, in addition to some working tools and other things they had given him before, five musquets, five cutlasses, a barrel of gunpowder, and gun-flints and ball in proportion ; to which Captain Wilson added his own fowling-piece, wherewith his royal friend seemed to be particularly pleased, having often been witness of its effects.

At the same time that Abba Thulle had been meditating upon the design of sending his son LEE Boo to England, that of remaining behind with the natives had been formed by one of the English seamen, whose name was Madan Blanchard : a design in which, however extraordinary it may seem, he persisted, notwithstanding the Captain used many arguments to

persuade him to drop it. At length, finding it in vain to attempt to alter his resolution, the Captain judged it prudent to let him follow his own inclination and to ingratiate him as much as possible in the good-will of the natives, as well as to make a merit of necessity, by representing the leaving him behind as a favour done to the king.—Blanchard had made one of the number of Englishmen who had attended the king in the expeditions already mentioned: and there was something in the country or the people which operated so powerfully on his imagination, that on his return from the first fight at Artingall, he declared to his companions, that he would most readily take his share in all the labour of building and fitting out the new vessel, but that he intended to remain and end his days among the natives of Pelew. Pursuing the idea before mentioned, Captain Wilson took an opportunity

of imparting the matter to the king in the manner he had proposed, with which he was so well pleased that he promised, on Blanchard's being introduced, to give him a house and plantations, and to make him a rupack.

In the evening of the 11th of November, LEE Boo arrived at Oroolong, and was introduced by his father, first to Capt. Wilson, and then to his officers. He approached them all in so easy and affable a manner, and with such an expression of sense and good humour in his countenance, that every one immediately became prepossessed in his favour, and felt the commencement of that regard for him, which his amiable manners daily increased. He was brought by his elder brother whose name was Qui Bill; a youth about 21 years of age, extremely well made, but who had lost his nose, which might have been accidentally carried off in battle by a

spear, or destroyed by what we call the Evil, a disorder which the surgeon of the Antelope, Mr. Sharp, found to prevail among the natives.

With LEE Boo, was brought from Pelew, a basket, containing some dozens of fruit resembling an apple, of an oblong shape and a deep crimson colour, somewhat like what is called in England, the Dutch Paradise Apple. This fruit was spoken of as very rare, and just then coming into season. Captain Wilson gave one of the apples to each of his officers, being such as they had not seen before: the rest he carefully reserved to treat his young passenger with, during his voyage.

Every requisite being now put on board the vessel, and the wind fair, the next day was appointed by the Captain, for the affecting scene of bidding a last adieu to those friendly islanders, to whom he and his crew were so much indebted, and who

much wished for their longer stay : but the Captain was fearful of not reaching China soon enough to secure a passage in some of the English ships on their return to Europe that season. Abba Thulle, therefore, lost no time ; he entered into long discourse with hisson ; giving him instructions how to conduct himself, and what he was to attend to ; and telling him, amongst many other good counsels, that he was thence-forward to consider Capt. Wilson as another father, and win his affections, by observing his advice. Here turning to the Captain, he said, “ When LEE BOO
 “ got to England, he would have such fine
 “ things to see, that he might chance to
 “ slip away from him to run after novelty ;
 “ but that he hoped the captain would
 “ keep him as much as he could under his
 “ eye, and endeavour to moderate the
 “ eagerness of his youth.”

And after further conversation relative

to the confidence placed in him, the unlettered king of Cooroora concluded his recommendation, nearly in the following expressions, which must make their way to the heart of every reader of the least sensibility: “I would wish you, “said he to Capt. Wilson, to inform LEE “Boo of all things which he ought to “know, and make him an Englishman.— “The subject of parting with my son I “have frequently thought on; I am well “aware, that the distant countries he must “go through, differing much from his own, “may expose him to dangers, as well as “to diseases that are unknown to us here, “in consequence of which he may die;— “I have prepared my thoughts to this;— “I know that death is to all men inevitable, “and whether my son meets this event at “Pelew or elsewhere, is immaterial. I am “satisfied from what I have observed of “the humanity of your character, that, if

“ he is sick, you will be kind to him; and,
 “ should that happen, which your utmost
 “ care cannot prevent, let it not hinder
 “ you, or your brother, or your son, or any
 “ of your countrymen, returning here; I
 “ shall receive you, or any of your people,
 “ in friendship, and rejoice to see you
 “ again.”

Who is not struck with this proof of the
 great strength of Abba 'Thulle's under-
 standing, as well as the purity and libera-
 lity of his sentiments ?

Captain Wilson repeated his assurance,
 that he would take the same care of LEE
 Boo as of his own child, and that nothing
 should be wanting on his part to shew, in
 his attention to the son, the gratitude and
 regard he should ever feel for the father.

The time of departure being so near,
 the captain took an opportunity of convers-
 ing with Blanchard on the subject of his
 being left behind. He set before him the

manner in which he should conduct himself towards the natives, and in what respects he could be instructive and beneficial to them; particularly in working such iron as had been given to them, and what more they might yet be able to obtain from the wreck. And as, in gratitude to their preservers, the English had given them, for their future defence against their enemies, all the arms and ammunition not absolutely necessary for their own safety, so the captain recommended it to Blanchard, as a thing of the utmost consequence, to take especial care to keep them in proper order. He very prudently counselled him never to go naked like the natives, as, by adhering to the form of dress his countrymen had appeared in, he would always maintain a superiority of character; and that he might the better follow this advice, Blanchard was furnished with all the clothes that could be spared, and

directed, when those were worn out, to make himself trowsers of a mat, which he could always get from the natives, and thereby preserve that decency he had always been used to. Nor did the captain forget, in his instructions, to recommend an attention to religious matters. He urged Blanchard, in the most earnest manner not to neglect those acts of devotion which he had been taught to practise, but carefully to observe the Sabbath-day, and perform those christian duties wherein he had been educated; for the captain had always endeavoured to impress a due sense of religion upon his crew, and never failed publicly to read prayers to them every Sunday. Lastly, Blanchard was desired to ask for any thing he thought likely to be of comfort and use to him, when he requested to have one of the ship's compasses; and as the pinnace was intended to be left for Abba Thulle, he wished that

the oars, sails, masts, and every thing belonging to her, might likewise be left; all which were promised him.

In the morning of the 12th of November, one of the swivel guns which had been saved from the wreck, was fired, and an English jack hoisted at the mast-head of the vessel, as a signal for sailing, which being explained to the king, he forthwith ordered to be taken on board, yams, coconuts, sweetmeats, and other things provided for the voyage: besides which there was a quantity of provisions in many canoes, belonging to the natives, lying along-side of the Oroolong.

When the vessel was loaded with as many of the friendly offerings as could with any conveniency be taken on board, and got quite ready for sea, the boat was sent for the captain, who was on shore. This circumstance being made known to the king, he signified, that he and his son

would presently go on board in his canoe. Then the captain, taking Blanchard, and the men who had come on shore for him, into one of the temporary houses, besought the former, to impress on his memory the advice he had before given him, and particularly to be observant of his duty to his Creator, that the people of Pelew might thereby perceive he retained that faith and sense of religion in which he had been brought up. In conclusion, the captain made the seamen present, kneel down with him, and unite in praises and thanksgiving to that Supreme Being, who had not only graciously supported their spirits in the midst of severe toils and dangers, but had now opened to them the means of deliverance. Abba Thulle and his chiefs, who were near the entrance of the house, observed and understood the meaning of this act of devotion, and preserved a profound silence.

At eight o'clock in the morning, the captain went on board in his boat; and soon afterwards was followed by the king, his son LEE Boo, and such rupacks as were with him. The little vessel was so deeply laden with sea-stores, that a doubt arose, whether she could be got over the reef which had proved fatal to the Antelope, and runs along the west side of the Pelew islands; it was therefore determined to lighten her, by landing two six pounders they had on board.

Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, who, as the person whose profession it was to cure diseases, had particularly attracted the king's notice, had been desired to take LEE Boo under his special care till the Oroolong, should arrive at China; and Abba Thulle now pointed out that gentleman to his son, as his *succalic*, that is, particular friend; and from that moment LEE Boo attached

himself to him, keeping close at his side, in whatever part of the vessel he went.

In adjusting and setting all things to rights before the Oroolong moved, a small sail belonging to the pinnace was missed. Blanchard was got into that boat, in order to take the Oroolong in tow. He had kept his word ; with unwearied assiduity he had to the last given his countrymen every assistance in his power, and, having carefully laid up the sail enquired after, went on board to shew where he had put it ; which being done, he wished them a prosperous voyage, and however strange it may seem, without discovering the least degree of regret, took leave of all his old shipmates with as little appearance of concern as if they had been only about to sail from London to Gravesend, to come back with the next tide.

At length the Oroolong was put in motion, and advanced towards the reef.

Loaded as she had been by Abba Thulle's bounty, even to excess, with every thing he thought might be useful or agreeable to his departing friends, still on each side of her were a multitude of canoes full of the common natives, who had all brought presents from themselves, entreating they might be accepted. In vain were they told there was no room in the vessel for any thing more; each held up a little something—"Only this from me! Only this from me!" was the general cry: which was repeated with such supplicating countenances and tearful eyes, that this additional mark of generosity and affection almost got the better of every body on board. A few yams or cocoa-nuts were accepted from some of the nearest: and those poor creatures whose entreaties could not be listened to, unable to endure the disappointment, paddled a-head, and threw their little presents into the pinnace, not

knowing that she was to return with Blanchard.

Can this picture of pure friendship at Pelew be surpassed by any other in the known world?

A-head of the pinnace went several canoes, to mark the safest track for the vessel; and others were stationed at the reef to point out the deepest water for her passage over it, by which precautions the Oroolong safely and easily cleared that formidable barrier.

Abba Thulle accompanied the English in their vessel almost to the reef, before he made the signal for his canoe to come along-side. And now, wishing him happy and prosperous, he most affectionately took leave of LEE Boo, and gave him his blessing—it was received with profound respect. Seeing Captain Wilson engaged in giving some directions to his people, he stopped till he was perfectly at liberty; then went

up to him, and embraced him with the greatest tenderness, showing by his voice and looks, how distressed he was to bid him farewell. In the most cordial manner he shook hands with all the officers, saying, "You are happy because you are going home—I am happy to find you are happy—but still very unhappy myself to see you are going away." Then, assuring the crew of his ardent wishes for their successful voyage, he went over the side of the vessel into his canoe. As the canoes drew together, surrounding that of the king, the natives all eagerly looked up as if to bid adieu, while their countenances shewed the feeling of their benevolent hearts in looks far more expressive than language. The English might truly say that they left a whole people in tears; indeed so deeply were they themselves affected by this interesting scene, that when Abba Thulle and his attendants turned

back to Oroolong, they were scarcely able to give him three cheers ; and their eyes followed him to catch the latest look, whilst every man among them with gratitude felt the extent of his services, whereby, in a great measure, their deliverance had been brought about, as well as the sincerity of his friendship, which had continued firm and unshaken to the last.

Most of the chiefs had left the Oroolong with the king, except Raa Kook, and a few of his attendants, who would see her, clear of danger, to the outside of the reef. The outside of the reef had been some time attained, Raa Kook had remained pensive, and the vessel proceeded a considerable way, before he recollected himself, and summoned his canoes to return.—The pinnace being now brought to the side of the Oroolong, the captain and officers prepared themselves to take leave of this amiable person, but when the moment of separa-

tion arrived, he was so affected, that for a short time he was unable to speak—he took them by the hand, and pointing with the other to his heart, said *it was there he felt the pain* of bidding them farewell: nor was this scene witnessed by any one on board, who did not share its distress. He addressed LEE BOO, by name, and said a few words to him; but finding he could not proceed, he went into the boat, when immediately quitting the rope, he gave those he had just left a last affectionate look, then dropped astern.

This worthy chief would fain have accompanied our people to England, and before their vessel was launched, had actually asked the king's permission so to do; but, from the circumstance of his being the heir to the crown, the inconvenience which would arise in case of Abba Thulle's death in his absence, was a prudential reason, that prevented its being

granted. Raa Kook's good sense convinced him of the justness of it, and he yielded—but his wish remained the same. To this their first and truly valuable friend, the English presented a brace of pistols, and a cartridge-box loaded with the proper cartridges, at their last interview.

Having now parted from all their friends of Pelew, the crew pursued their voyage towards China, with tolerable weather. The first night LEE Boo slept on board, he ordered his Malay servant, whose name was Boyam, to bring his mat upon deck ; a warmer covering was, however, prepared to defend him against the cold. The next morning, no land was to be seen, which much surprised him. Captain Wilson now clothed him in a shirt, waistcoat, and pair of trowsers, the two first articles of which seemed to be very uneasy to him, and he soon took those off, folded them up, and used them only as a pillow ;



PRINCE LEE BOO.

but understanding the indelicacy of having no clothing, he never appeared without his trowsers; and as the vessel, by steering northward, advanced into a climate gradually becoming colder, he felt less and less inconvenience in resuming the use of his jacket and shirt, and the dislike he had to them lost itself in his new taught sense of propriety, which, daily increasing, soon became too powerful to suffer him to change his dress in the presence of another person; and he would afterwards always retire for that purpose to some dark corner where he could not be seen.—At first, the motion of the vessel made him sea-sick, insomuch that he was obliged frequently to lie down. On his growing better, one of the apples, which was brought to Oroolong, at the time of his arrival there, was given him: he hesitated to eat it, till he was told that such was the captain's desire and that Abba Thulle had sent them for

him: when he observed to Boyam, his servant, that he was much indulged, as none but a few great people had his father's permission to eat of this fruit. This remark corresponds with Abba Thulle's telling Captain Wilson, on giving him these apples, that they were a great rarity.

On the 16th of November, being Sunday, prayers were devoutly read in the forenoon, upon deck, the crew having too deep a sense of the mercies of Providence in their happy delivery, not to offer them publicly and with hearts full of gratitude.

LEE BOO was remarkably clean in his person, washing himself several times every day.—There is a saying of great importance and well worthy of attention, that “cleanliness is next to godliness.” It may not be estimating cleanliness too highly to regard it, as being no less essential to the health of the body, than godliness is to that of the soul. However, no

one can pretend not to admire and prefer it to filthiness, which yet so much more prevails, especially amongst the poorer class of people; but, surely, this is the result of a sluggish indolent habit, rather than of necessity, as, though clothed in rags, they may be *clean*.

Our young voyager was by this time so well recovered as to eat a flying-fish which was caught upon deck, and some yam, having before eaten very little. He told Boyam, that he was sensible his father and family had been very unhappy from knowing that he had been sick. When he was quite recovered from his illness he appeared to be perfectly easy and contented.

In the morning of the 25th. at day light the vessel came in sight of the Bashee Islands at about three leagues distance. LEE Boo was much pleased at the circumstance, and eagerly desired to know their

names: which being repeated to him until he could pronounce them, he took a piece of line, and tied a knot in it in remembrance of the event. It is the custom of the people in the Pelew Islands to make remarks by tying knots in a line, and LEE Boo had brought with him the one he now used for that purpose.

Having pursued their course without interruption, on Friday the 28th, the voyagers saw several Chinese fishing boats, and, next morning, land: they stood in amongst the islands, as the wind would permit, till six o'clock in the evening, when they anchored in the midst of some small Chinese vessels; LEE Boo being quite delighted with viewing the land, and the number of boats upon the water.

On the 30th in the morning, Captain Wilson procured a pilot to conduct their vessel between the islands to Macao, where lived Mr. McIntyre, a gentleman

from whom the captain had received many marks of friendship, when before at that place in the Antelope.

To him, therefore, Captain Wilson repaired upon his arrival.——Mr. M'Intyre was no sooner informed of the sad misfortune which had befallen his friend, than with his usual generosity, he ordered such provisions and other necessaries as they might stand in need of to be sent on board the vessel to the officers and people, whilst the captain wrote to the East India Company's Agents who were then all at Canton, to acquaint them with his situation.

LEE BOO was astonished on seeing the Portuguese ships at Macao: he cried out as he looked at them, *Clow, clow, muc clow!* that is, *Large, large, very large!* The English had here an early opportunity of observing the natural benevolence of his mind. Some Chinese boats, rowed

by poor Tartar women, with their little children tied to their backs, surrounding the vessel, and the poor creatures in them petitioning for fragments of victuals, LEE Boo was very anxious to relieve their necessities, giving them oranges, and selecting, with particular attention from such things as he had, whatever he liked best himself.

The next morning, Mr. M'Intyre and a Portuguese gentleman accompanied the captain on board the Oroolong, taking with them a variety of refreshments and provisions ready dressed. In the evening, they returned on shore, together with LEE Boo, and all the officers, except the chief mate, who remained with the men to take care of the vessel.

The Portuguese gentleman was very much pleased with the Pelew Prince, and when on shore requested that the *new man*, as he called him, might be permitted

to visit his family : and his house being the first the young traveller had ever entered, he seemed to be lost in silent admiration. The upright walls and flat ceilings greatly perplexed him, as he did not understand how they could be formed ; and the ornaments of the rooms also struck him with no small degree of astonishment. On being introduced to the ladies of the family, his deportment was so easy and polite, as to be exceeded only by his abundant good nature : he was not in the least embarrassed : he allowed the company to examine his hands, which were tatooed, and appeared pleased with the notice he excited.

The idea conceived by those who were witnesses of Lee Boo's first introduction to fashionable life, was, that how great soever the surprise, which the scenes of a new world might occasion in him, it would be scarcely exceeded by that, which his own

amiable manners and native polish would create in others.

After this visit, Mr. M'Intyre conducted Captain Wilson and his companions to his own house, where they were ushered into a large hall, lighted up, with a table in the middle covered for supper, and a sideboard very handsomely ornamented. A new scene now burst at once on Lee Boo's mind : he was all eye, all admiration : the vessels of glass were in a manner enchantment itself. Mr. M'Intyre pointed out to him whatever he thought-likely to amuse him ; but every thing around him was attracting ; his eye and his mind were alike engaged : in truth, all was to him a fairy tale, a scene of wonder. At the upper end of the hall was a large looking-glass, which reflected almost his whole person. Here Lee Boo stood in perfect amazement at seeing himself—he laughed—he drew back—he returned to look again, quite lost in



PRINCE LEE BOO,
Looking at himself in a Glass.

wonder. He tried to look behind, as if conceiving somebody to be there, but found the glass fixed close to the wall. Upon this, Mr. M'Intyre ordered a small glass to be brought, wherein having seen his face, Lee Boo looked behind to discover the person who looked at him, totally unable to account for so strange an effect.

After passing an evening rendered pleasant and cheerful by the hospitality of their host, and the simplicity of Lee Boo, the gentlemen retired for the night; whether the prince passed it in sleep, or in thinking upon the occurrences of the preceding day, is not certain; but it is very possible, the next morning, he recollected them in that confused manner, in which we recall something that we have seen in a dream.

The following day, Lee Boo had more leisure for examination: the upright walls and flat ceilings were still objects of surprise to him: the walls he was continually

feeling, as if by that means to acquire some idea of their construction ; but the ceilings, self-supported as he imagined, seemed, at that time, quite beyond the reach of his comprehension.

By the good offices of Mr. M'Intyre, a house, servants, and other necessities, were provided at Macao, for the crew of the Oroolong, and they all came on shore, leaving a guard of one officer and a few men, who at due times were changed. In purchasing such things as they stood in need of, they did not forget Lee Boo, who was a favourite with them all. Among other trinkets, which, from their novelty, they thought would please him, was a string of large glass beads, the sight whereof threw him almost into an ecstasy : he hugged them with a transport which could not be equalled by that of the possessor of a string of pearls of the same size—he thought he had in his hands all the wealth

the world could afford—he ran with eagerness to Captain Wilson to shew him his riches, and enraptured with the idea of his family's sharing them with him, in the utmost agitation of spirits, entreated the Captain “ immediately to get him a Chinese
 “ vessel, to carry his treasures to Pelew,
 “ and deliver them to the king, that he
 “ might distribute them as he thought proper, and thereby see what a country the
 “ English had conveyed him to ;” adding,
 “ that the people who carried them should
 “ inform the king that Lee Boo would soon
 “ send him other presents.” He then assured Captain Wilson, that, “ if the people faithfully executed their charge, he
 “ would, besides what Abba Thulle might
 “ give them, present them, on their return,
 “ with one or two beads as a reward for
 “ their fidelity.”—Happy state of simplicity and innocence, whose pleasures can be purchased on such easy terms !

In a short time, Captain Wilson received letters from the officers of the East India Company at Canton, expressing their concern for the misfortune of the crew, and advising the disposal of the vessel and stores. These letters were accompanied with warm clothes, and a variety of other necessaries. Mr. M'Intyre received letters also, desiring him to furnish them with money, &c.

At Macao, Lee Boo had frequent opportunities of seeing people of different nations ; in particular, three English women, who were waiting there for a passage to Europe, and whom he preferred to any other of the fair sex he had seen.

There being no four footed animals at Pelew, (excepting the rats already mentioned,) the Newfoundland dog, and a spaniel, the crew had also saved from the wreck, were the only ones known to Lee Boo ; the sheep, goats, and other cattle, therefore,

which he met with at Macao, were novelties that greatly excited his surprise. The Newfoundland dog, which had attracted so much notice, and become the property of his uncle Arra Kooker, being called *Sailor*, he applied that word to every animal which had four legs ; so that, seeing some horses, he called them, *Clow Sailor*, that is *Great Sailor*. The next day, observing a man on horseback pass the house, he was himself so wonderfully astonished, that he wanted every one to go out, and see the strange sight too. He afterwards went to the stables where the horses were: he felt, he stroked them, and was very inquisitive to know what their food was, as he had found they would not eat oranges, of which he had offered them some he had in his pocket. He was easily persuaded to mount one of them ; and, on being informed what a noble, docile, and useful animal it was, he with great solicitude besought Captain

Wilson to get one sent to his uncle Raa Kook, to whom he was sure it would be of great service.

The crew were waiting at Macao for a permit and boats to carry them to Canton, when Captain Churchill, of the Walpole, arriving, was so obliging as to accommodate them with a passage up to Whampoa; the chief mate, and five or six of the men only, remaining with the Oroolong at Macao, till she should be sold.

Lee Boo found sufficient matter to keep his attention awake on board the Walpole; the furniture, chairs, tables, lamps, the upright bulk-heads, and deck over-head, were all surprising. After silently casting his eyes over these objects, he whispered to Captain Wilson, that *clow ship* was *house*. It is to be supposed, that nothing on board the Walpole escaped his notice, as it was evident nothing on shore did. At Canton, being at the Company's table at the Fac-

tory, his admiration was much excited by the vessels of glass, of various shapes and sizes, particularly the glass branches for holding candles. Having surveyed the numerous attendants behind the gentlemen's chairs, as well as the variety of provisions and liquors, he remarked to Captain Wilson, that " the king his father lived in a
 " manner very different, having only a
 " little fish, yam, or cocoa-nut, which he
 " ate from off a leaf, and drank out of the
 " shell of the nut, and, when his meal was
 " finished, wiped his mouth and his fingers
 " with a bit of cocoa-nut husk ; whereas
 " the company present ate a bit of one
 " thing, and then a bit of another, the servants always supplying them with a different plate, and different sorts of vessels
 " to drink out of." He seemed to relish tea from the first : coffee he refused, as he did not like the smell of it, yet at the same time saying, " he would drink it, if Cap-

“ tain Wilson ordered him.” An incident at Macao gave him an aversion to all kinds of spirits. One of the seamen being much intoxicated, Lee Boo supposing him very ill, in great concern, applied to Mr. Sharpe to relieve him. On being informed of the nature of his ailment, that it was the effect of a liquor, in which common people were too apt to indulge, and would soon go off of itself, though it always injured the health, and often was the cause of men’s becoming wicked, his anxiety subsided;—but he would never afterwards even taste spirits, saying, when offered any, “ it was not drink “ fit for a good and sensible man”. Indeed, as to eating and drinking, he observed great temperance in both. How quick was the light of wisdom and virtue kindled in the breast of this young man !—Upon the first intimation, he instantly conceived the pernicious effects of drinking spirits, and resolved to guard himself against so vile

a habit—There is scarcely a trait in his character, but gives a proof of correct judgment, or a striking lesson of morality.

The vessel having been sold at Macao, Mr. Benger, and the men who remained with him, accompanied by Mr. M'Intyre, went up to Canton in one of the country boats. When they arrived there, Lee Boo happening to be at breakfast near a window, which looked towards the water, the instant he caught a distant view of them, without uttering a syllable to any one, he sprang from his seat, and was at the edge of the river, before the boat reached the shore: he received them with the utmost eagerness and joy, shook their hands with the warmest expressions of affection, and manifested the greatest impatience to get them into the house, fearing that from their staying behind, they had not fared so well as himself.

During Lee Boo's stay at Canton, several gentlemen, who had been at Madagascar, and some other places, where the throwing of the spear is practised, and who had themselves a considerable degree of skill in the art, expressed a desire of seeing him perform this exercise, and a meeting was appointed at the hall of the Factory for the purpose. Lee Boo did not at first point his spear to any particular object, but only shook and poised it, as is usual before throwing it from the hand. This the gentlemen also were able to do. But it being proposed to aim at some particular point, they fixed upon a gauze cage, which hung up in the hall, and had a bird painted in the middle, as their mark. Lee Boo took up his spear with much seeming indifference, levelled at the little bird, and struck it through the head, to the amazement of all his competitors, who, at the great distance whence they flung, could not without

much difficulty hit even the cage.—This is a proof of the wonderful effect of habit and practice. The spear is a weapon in use among most uncivilized nations, not acquainted with fire-arms, whose constant exercise from childhood to manhood is the throwing of it, in which they acquire a degree of skill, which sets all competition at defiance. Early and constant application, therefore, is the natural means by which excellence is to be attained in every thing.

Lee Boo was much delighted with the stone buildings, and spacious rooms of the houses at Canton: the flat ceilings, however, still continued to be marvellous in his eyes; he often compared them with the sloping thatched roofs at Pelew, and said, “that by the time he went back, he should have learnt how it was done, and would then tell the people there, in what manner they ought to build.” In all his

observations, the grand consideration he seemed to have at heart was, the advantage and improvement of his country.

Among the things brought in for tea, at the house of Mr. Freeman, one of the Company's Agents, was a sugar-dish of blue glass, which greatly striking Lee Boo's fancy, that gentleman was induced, when tea was over, to take him into another room where there were two barrels of the same kind of blue glass (holding about two quarts each) placed on brackets; the alluring colour again caught his eye; he gazed at them with much eagerness—went away—returned to them with new delight. Mr. Freeman, observing to what excess he was captivated by these articles, told him he would make him a present of them, and that he should carry them to Pelew. This threw him into such an ecstasy, that he could scarcely contain himself: he declared, that on his return, Abba Thulle

should possess so great a treasure; and he wished his relations could but have a view of them; he was sure they would be lost in astonishment at the sight.

Captain Wilson now laid before his companions in adverse fortune, a statement of what the sale of the ship, stores, &c. had produced, and divided the whole in equal shares among them. This done, he acquainted them, that they were at liberty to provide for themselves as opportunity should offer, yet recommended to them all, but particularly his officers, to return to England, where, he had no doubt, they would, in some measure, be recompensed for the hardships they had undergone, by the Honourable Company, to whom, he said, he should duly represent (what he felt himself in the highest degree obliged to them for) the good order, unanimity, and excellent conduct they had persevered in, throughout the trying scenes they had ex-

perienced together, which had afforded them an opportunity of so zealously testifying their regard for the general service.

Mr. Sharp, to whose immediate care, as has been mentioned, Lee Boo was committed on leaving Oroolong, now resigned his charge to Captain Wilson, and came home in the Lascelles Indiaman, Captain Wakefield ; the other officers and men engaged in different ships, as vacancies occurred : but the greater part of the latter embarked in the York, Captain Blanchard. As may be conceived, these partners in distress did not separate without feelings of concern and regret.

Captain Wilson and his charge embarked in the Morse Indiaman, Captain Joseph Elliott, who, in the most friendly manner, accommodated them with a passage to England. Throughout the whole voyage, Lee Boo was treated by that gentleman with much kindness and attention,

and was himself so good humoured and agreeable, that every one was ready to render him any service in his power.—This is not the first time the reader may have remarked, in this account of our young traveller, the deep impression, a kind and civil behaviour makes on new acquaintance, and the great advantage arising from it:—a fact recommended to the attention of youth in particular, who, generally, seem either not to know, or to forget it. Other good qualities may make them esteemed, but they cannot be beloved, without an amiability of manners. Mark the rudeness, if not the insolence of some ill-behaved school-boys;—it leaves a defect in their character, by no means supplied by acuteness in learning, however great: there is requisite a certain courtesy, not at all incompatible with the gaiety and activity of youth, to interest us in their favour. A genuine sweetness of disposition and beha-

viour engages the affection, even though other good qualities and attainments may be wanting.

Every ship the Morse met with at sea, Lee Boo must needs know the name of: he would repeat what he was told over and over, till he had fixed it well in his memory; and, as each inquiry was gratified, he made a knot in his line: but time multiplied these knots so greatly, that he was obliged to repeat his remarks every day to refresh his memory, in doing which he was often under the necessity of applying to Captain Wilson or others, on forgetting the circumstance any particular knot referred to. The officers in the Morse, with whom only he associated, when they saw him thus employed with his line, used to say, he was *reading his journal*. He frequently inquired after all the people in the Oroolong, who had gone on board different ships at China, particularly a son of the

Captain's, who was one of them, and Mr. Sharp.

Lee Boo had been but a short time on the voyage, when he requested Captain Wilson to get him a book, and point out to him the letters that he might learn to read: the Captain kindly embraced every convenient opportunity of gratifying this wish, and had the satisfaction of discovering great readiness of apprehension in his young pupil.

On arriving at St. Helena, our young voyager was much struck with the soldiers and cannon on the fortifications; and four English men of war coming in soon afterwards, afforded him a sight highly delightful, especially as some of them had two tiers of guns. It was explained to him, that this sort of ships was intended only for fighting, and that the others, which he then saw in the bay, were for commercial purposes, and transported the produce and

manufactures of one country to another. Captain Buller, the commander of the Chaser, politely took him on board his own, and another ship, in order that he might see the men exercise at the great guns and small arms: a sight, with which his imagination was exceedingly impressed.

On being taken to a school, he expressed a wish that he could learn like the boys, feeling, as he did, his deficiency in knowledge.—The truant would do well to compare his own opinion of schools with those of Lee Boo, who, regarding them as affording the means of instruction and improvement, considered them as highly beneficial, and felt the strongest desire to attend them: whereas, the idler, thinking only of the tasks which he has to learn, sees not the advantages to be reaped there, but looks upon them with disgust, as places of drudgery and punishment, and consequently seeks to avoid them: Let him

blush, and learn better notions from an untutored native of Pelew.

He desired, and was permitted to ride on horseback into the country: he sat well, and galloped without the least fear of falling, and appeared highly gratified both with the novelty and pleasure of the exercise.

In the Company's garden, he remarked some shady walks, formed with bamboos arching over head on lattice-work, and was struck with the refreshing coolness they afforded. He observed, " that the people on this island had but little wood, yet applied it to a good purpose; whereas his own countrymen were ignorant of the advantages they might enjoy, having a great abundance, but not knowing in what manner to use it. When he went back, he said, he would speak to the king, tell him how defective they were, and have men set to work on such bow-ers as he had seen."

Such was the dawn of illumination in Lee Boo's mind ! He felt his ignorance, and had the good sense to catch at every thing, which might lead him forward to information and improvement.

At St. Helena, he had the happiness of an interview with his first friend Mr. Sharp, who arrived at that island in the *Lascelles* before he quitted it. He first saw him from a window, and ran out with extreme impatience to take him by the hand, shewing by his manner, the gratitude he felt for the kind attention that gentleman had shewn him.

As the *Morse* drew near the British Channel, the number of vessels, pursuing their different courses, increased so much, that Lee Boo was obliged to give up keeping his journal ; however, he still continued very inquisitive to know whither they were sailing. When the ship reached the Isle of Wight, Captain Wilson, his bro-

ther, the Prince, and several other passengers, left her, and taking a boat, arrived safe at Portsmouth the 14th of July, 1784. When landed, the variety of houses, the ramparts, and the number and size of the men of war then in the harbour, rivetted Lee Boo's attention; he was so totally wrapped up in wonder, that he had no recollection even to ask any questions.

The officer of the *Morse*, charged with the dispatches, being about to repair immediately to London, Captain Wilson naturally impatient to behold his family, accompanied him, entrusting Lee Boo to the care of his brother, both of whom were to follow in a coach which was to set off in the evening. As soon as he arrived in town, he was carried to Captain Wilson's house at Rotherhithe, where, as may be supposed, he was not a little happy in re-joining his adopted father, and being introduced to his family.

Part of his journey from Portsmouth, passed during the night: the return of day, however, brought full employment for his eyes; and he reached what was to be, for some time, his home, in all the natural glow of his youthful spirits. Whatever he had observed in silence, was now eagerly disclosed. He described the circumstances of his journey; said it had been very pleasant, that he had been put into a little house, which was run away with by horses—that he slept, but still was going on; and whilst he went one way, the fields, houses, and trees, all went another; every thing, from the quickness of travelling, appearing to be in motion.

When, at the hour of rest, he was conducted to his chamber, he saw, for the first time, a four-post bed. Scarcely could he conceive what it meant—he jumped in and jumped out again—felt and pulled aside the curtains—got into bed, and then got out

a second time, to admire its outward form. At length, when he was fully acquainted with its use and convenience, he laid himself down to sleep, saying, that *in England there was a house for every thing.*

About a week after his arrival in this country, he accompanied Captain Wilson to dine with a party at a friend's, where he first met George Keate, Esq. the gentleman, who has with so much ability written the account at large of the Pelew Islands: Lee Boo was then master of but very little English, yet, between words and actions, contrived to make himself pretty well understood, and seemed to comprehend the greater part of what was said to him, especially when explained by the Captain. He wore his hair in the fashion of his own country, was of a middling stature, and had a countenance so strongly marked with sense and good humour, as instantly to prepossess every one in his

favour, and moreover enlivened by eyes so quick and intelligent, that they might truly be said to tell his thoughts without the aid of language. Though Mr. Keate's expectations had been greatly raised by the accounts he had previously received of this *new man*, as he was called at Macao, yet, when that gentleman had been a little time in his company, he was perfectly astonished at the ease and gentleness of his manners. But it would be best here to let Mr. Keate speak in his own person. "He was," says he, "lively and pleasant, and had a politeness without form or restraint, which appeared to be the result of natural good breeding. As I chanced to sit near him at table, I paid him a great deal of attention, which he seemed to be very sensible of. Many questions were of course put to Captain Wilson by the company, concerning this personage, and the country he had brought him from, which

“ no European had ever visited before :
 “ he obligingly entered on many particu-
 “ lar circumstances, which were highly
 “ interesting, spoke of the battles in which
 “ his people had assisted the king of Pelew,
 “ and of the peculiar manner the natives
 “ had, of tying up their hair when going
 “ to war : Lee Boo, who fully under-
 “ stood what his friend was explaining,
 “ very obligingly, and unasked, untied his
 “ own, and threw it into the form Captain
 “ Wilson had been describing.—I might
 “ tire the reader, were I to mention all the
 “ trifling occurrences of a few hours, ren-
 “ dered only of consequence, from the
 “ singularity of this young man’s situa-
 “ tion ; suffice it to say, there was in all
 “ his actions, such affability, and propriety
 “ of behaviour, that, when he took leave
 “ of the company, there was hardly one
 “ present who did not feel a satisfaction in
 “ having had an interview with him.”

“ I went to Rotherhithe,” continues
 Mr. Keate, “ a few days after, to see
 “ Captain Wilson. Lee Boo was reading
 “ at a window ; he recollected me instant-
 “ ly, and flew with eagerness to the door
 “ to meet me, looked on me as a friend,
 “ and ever after, attached himself to me,
 “ appearing to be happy whenever we met
 “ together. In this visit, I had a good
 “ deal of conversation with him, and we
 “ mutually managed to be pretty well un-
 “ derstood by each other ; he seemed to
 “ be pleased with every thing about him ;
 “ and said, *All fine country, fine street, fine*
 “ *coach, and house upon house up to sky.*
 “ putting alternately one hand above ano-
 “ ther, by which I found (their own ha-
 “ bitations being all on the ground) that
 “ he at that time, considered every sepa-
 “ rate story of our buildings as a distinct
 “ house.”

This promising young man was intro-

duced to several of the Directors of the India Company, taken on visits to many of the Captain's friends, and gradually shewn most of the public buildings in the metropolis ; but Captain Wilson very prudently avoided taking him to any of the places of public entertainment, for fear of his catching the small-pox, a distemper, for which it was proposed to inoculate him, as soon as he should become sufficiently acquainted with the English language, to be made fully sensible of the necessity of the measure : for it was judged, and surely not without good reason, that to bring upon him so troublesome and offensive a disease, without first explaining its nature, and preparing his mind to submit to it, might weaken that unlimited confidence he had placed in his adopted father.

Lee Boo's attention was always alive to every thing that passed, and it was evident, from his questions, that his chief desire was

to collect information which might be useful to his countrymen. One day, as he and Captain Wilson were walking through the streets of London, they saw some men at a distance, carrying what appeared to be a dead body, and on enquiring, they learned, that a boatman had fallen into the river Thames, and not knowing how to swim, had sunk to the bottom; but that his comrades, having found the body after a long search, were then taking it to a neighbouring house, to try the means which are recommended for the recovery of drowned persons. This was enough to raise the tenderest pity in the young Prince. He did not, indeed, know the meaning of all he heard—since in Pelew the natives are taught to swim from their infancy, and therefore such accidents seldom occur; and besides, he could not understand how it was possible to bring back to life, a person who is to all appearance dead, when

the body having lain in the water for a long time is become stiff and cold, when the eyes are closed, and the heart no longer beats. He could perceive, however, that a fellow creature had met with a misfortune, and therefore entreated Captain Wilson's permission to assist in relieving him. Afraid of the danger he must run of catching the small pox, his friend could not grant his request, but he promised to enquire after the poor man, and also to explain to him fully, the manner in which persons who seem to be dead from drowning, are to be treated,

During the remainder of their walk, Lee Boo was uneasy and thoughtful; he felt grateful to Captain Wilson for this care of his health, but he longed to know whether the drowned man was restored to life; and he was thinking, how happy it would make him, if, after his return to Pelew, he should be able to save a human

life, by introducing such a valuable discovery amongst his countrymen.—he was not, however, impatient, as young persons sometimes are, when their questions are not immediately answered—he did not fret, nor grow ill-humoured—the accident that had happened made him sorrowful, but he was contented to wait till Captain Wilson should find leisure to give him the information he wished for.

Accordingly, this kind friend, after leaving Lee Boo at home, went himself to the house where the body had been carried, and found that after some hours care, the man had shewed signs of returning life, and was then fast recovering. He therefore hastened to relieve Lee Boo's distress whose joy, at hearing of his recovery, could not have been greater, if he had belonged to the poor boatman's family—he thanked Captain Wilson again and again for his kindness, and told the good news to every

person in the house successively, that they also might share in his satisfaction.

He was now cheerful and in high spirits, but it was easy to see that his thoughts were very busy upon some great difficulty. Often in the midst of his gaiety, he would remain silent for a few moments, quite lost in wonder how it was possible to restore to life the man he had seen carried lifeless through the streets. After dinner, therefore, Captain Wilson took an opportunity of satisfying his curiosity, because it arose from a humane desire of doing good; and, as you are no doubt fully as anxious as Lee Boo, to hear in what way a fellow-creature may be recovered after drowning, you shall be made as happy as he was, and know all that was told him.

“When a person sinks in the water, my young friend,” said Captain Wilson, his heart by degrees ceases to beat, he loses all sense and motion, and becomes like one

who has fainted, but he is not on that account dead—nor does life leave him for a long time after; indeed, there are many instances of persons being recovered, who had remained two hours under water.

“ When the body is taken out of the water, the clothes are immediately stripped off, if not naked at the time of the accident. It is then covered with two or three coats, or a blanket, or whatever is near at hand, and carefully carried to the nearest house; the person who supports the head keeping it a little raised—if the weather is cold or damp, the body is laid on a bed in a warm room; if it is summer, the windows are left open, and the bed brought into the sunny part of the room. No more than six persons should be present, since a greater number not only stand in each others way, but prevent the air from coming to the body.

“ The body is now to be dried with warm cloths, and gently rubbed with flannel,

sprinkled with spirits or mustard. Cloths also steeped in hot spirits, may be put to the pit of the stomach, and bottles filled with hot water and corked, heated bricks or tiles wrapped up in flannel, should be applied to the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and to other parts of the body.

“ A careful person should afterwards close the mouth and one nostril, while, with the pipe of a common bellows, you blow gently into the other nostril, until you see the chest begin to swell; another assistant is then to press the belly with his hands, so as to drive out the air, and this to be repeated very often, by turns closing the mouth and one nostril, sending in air from the bellows, then taking out the pipe of the bellows, leaving the mouth and nostrils open, and pressing the belly to drive out the air in order to imitate natural breathing. If the pipe of the bellows be too large for the nostril, the air may be blown

in at the mouth, but blowing the breath is only to be recommended, when bellows are not at hand."

When Captain Wilson had got thus far in his explanation, Lee Boo looked down at his own breast, and though, like many other boys, he had never thought of it, he now saw at once, that the rising and working of his chest was caused by the air he drew in, or drove out by his mouth, and that by the mode recommended, breathing could be exactly imitated.

"The body continued Captain Wilson, may also be placed between two healthy persons in a bed, and now and then gently shaken by the legs or arms, for five or six minutes at a time, during the first hour. If the patient sigh, or give any signs of returning life, a tea-spoonful or two of warm water is put into the mouth; and when the power of swallowing is restored,

a little warm wine, or spirits and water may be given.

“ The person is then put into a warm bed, and if inclined to sleep, as is generally the case, should not be disturbed, and he will awake perfectly recovered.”

During this long explanation, which Lee Boo never interrupted, except to ask the meaning of a few words he did not understand, his countenance shewed how deeply he felt interested in what he heard: his own good sense at once told him, why it was necessary that the body should not be handled roughly, or rubbed with violence—he now requested to know how long these remedies should be continued.

Your question reminds me of three circumstances which you must not forget, the first is, that bleeding is never to be used, unless by the direction of a Physician, the second, that the body is never to be held up by the heels, which the igno-

rant frequently do, to let the water, which they suppose has been swallowed, run out of the mouth—and the third is not less important than the others ; you should not despair of success, even though the patient give no signs of returning life for four hours after you have begun. Vigour and perseverance, in the persons assisting, are altogether necessary to the cure, and the want of them, has often been the cause of failure, when if the remedies had been continued for a short time longer, the unfortunate person might have been restored to life, and to his family.

“ And now, said Captain Wilson, in concluding his account, I must add, that the country you have been sent to by your kind father Abba Thulle, is not less remarkable for the humanity of its people, than for the many improvements which have so often astonished you. A number of good men have joined together, for the

purpose of endeavouring to recover all persons who may have been taken lifeless out of the water, and for making known the best and simplest means to be used in such cases; they call themselves the *Humane Society*, and print and circulate little books, containing the necessary directions; they have a house upon the banks of the river Thames, where drowned persons may be taken, and where people are constantly ready to assist in their recovery—and they even give rewards in money, or a silver medal to all who have either plunged into the water to save a drowning person, or assisted in the endeavours used to restore him to life.”

The rest of that evening, Lee Boo passed in his own room—it seemed to be a principle of duty with this young man, to allow no self indulgence to stand in the way of his improvement. He therefore denied himself the pleasure of seeing the family,

that he might imprint on his memory every thing he had heard from Captain Wilson.

After being somewhat habituated to the manners of this country, he went every day to an academy at Rotherhithe, for the purpose of being instructed in reading and writing. His application was equal to his great desire of learning; and he conducted himself there with such propriety, and in a manner so engaging, that he gained, not only the esteem of the gentleman under whose tuition he was placed, but also the affection of his young companions—which should ever be a main object with youth at school. When he returned to his home, each day he diverted all his family by his vivacity, noticing every singularity he had observed in any of his school-fellows, and with great good humour, imitating and taking them off; sometimes he added, that he would have a school of his own when he

returned to Pelew, and should be thought very wise when he taught the great people their letters.

In addressing Mr. Wilson, he always called him *Captain* ; but would never address Mrs. Wilson (for whom he had the most affectionate regard) by any other appellation than *mother*, considering *that* the most respectful term he could use. Being often told he should say Mrs. Wilson, his constant answer was, *No, no—mother, mother.*

Wherever Lee Boo was, his observation extended to every thing around him, having an ardent desire for information, which he always received with thanks. Upon noticing any new effect, he always expressed a wish to know the cause. A young lady, who happened to be one day in company where he was, sat down to an harpsichord, to observe in what manner he would be affected by music. He seemed

greatly surprised to find so much sound proceed from it: the instrument was opened, to let him see its interior construction: he pored over it with much curiosity, took particular notice of the motion of the jacks, and shewed far greater inclination to discover the means by which the sounds were produced, than to attend to the music itself. A Pelew song was afterwards requested of him; he waited not for repeated entreaties, as singers usually do, but began one immediately. However, in his great exertions, his breast laboured extremely, his whole countenance changed, and his tones were so harsh and discordant, that every one's ears were stunned. Yet after some residence in this country, he readily caught two or three English songs, in which his voice by no means seemed unmusical.

He was of a very mild and compassionate disposition: and various instances proved he had brought from Pelew, that

spirit of benevolence and humanity which our countrymen found so much to prevail there. Nevertheless, he was at all times actuated by judgment and discretion—if he met with young beggars, he rebuked them as well as the little English he knew would permit; but he always yielded to the entreaties of old age—*Must give poor old man*, he would say—*old man no able to work*.

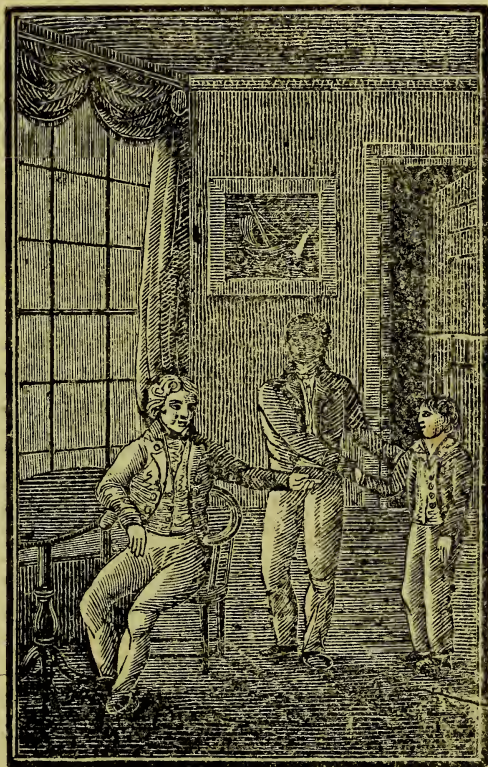
Lee Boo, becoming much disgusted with Boyam his servant, who turned out to be an unprincipled fellow, solicited Captain Wilson to send him back to Sumatra: (the country of the Malays,) and Tom Rose (mentioned before as interpreter on the part of the English, in conversing with the natives of Pelew), a person of tried fidelity, and who had picked up a good deal of the Pelew language, being now in England, was appointed in his room, greatly to the satisfaction of the prince.

Captain Wilson was now and then indis-

posed with severe head-aches, which obliged him to lie down upon the bed for relief. The feelings of Lee Boo were ever sensibly affected on these occasions; he was always anxious and unhappy, he would creep up softly to his guardian's chamber, and for a long time together sit silent and motionless by his bedside, only now and then peeping gently between the curtains, to see if he slept or lay easy.

During the voyage to China, Lee Boo naturally contracted an intimacy with Captain Wilson's son, who was a few years younger than himself, and of very amiable manners. This intimacy ripened under the father's roof, to strong mutual attachment. It may be said, they looked upon one another as brothers: and Lee Boo, in the hours of retirement from his school pursuits, could not but be happy to have such a companion to converse with, to exercise the throwing of the spear, or partake in

any innocent amusement. The two friends had so much indulged themselves one morning in their diversion with the spear, that a message of a particular nature, with which Captain Wilson had charged his son, was totally forgotten. Upon inquiry after dinner, the Captain discovered the neglect: and being hurt at it, chid his son for his fault, telling him he was idle and careless. From the tone of voice with which this reproof was uttered, Lee Boo conceived and felt the anger of the father, and slipped unobserved out of the room. The matter was immediately dropped, and another subject started. Presently Lee Boo was missed, and his companion, who was sent to look for him, found him in a back room quite dejected. On being desired to return to the family, he took his young friend by the hand, and entering the parlour, went up to the father, laid hold of his hand, joined it with that of his son, and pressing them



LEE BOO,
Soliciting pardon for Captain Wilson's Son.

together, dropped over both, those tears which his affectionate heart could not on the occasion suppress.—Would to God that those who have been taught from Heaven that “Blessed are the peace-makers,” would *go and do, like* this unenlightened child of nature!

Lee Boo dining with a party of friends at Mr. Keate’s, in the course of conversation, that gentleman asked what effect painting had upon him; when one of the company, Dr. Carmichael Smyth, wished Mr. Keate to bring a miniature of himself, that all might observe how he was struck by it. The prince had no sooner taken it in his hand, than darting his eyes to the right object, he called out *Misser Keat*,—*very nice, very good*. Captain Wilson then asked him, if he understood what it signified. His answer was, Lee Boo *understand well—that Misser Keat die—this Misser Keate live*.—Mr. Keate well ob-

serves of this little sentence, that, a long discourse on portrait painting could not better have explained its utility and intent.

Mrs. Wilson, happening to sit opposite to Lee Boo at table, desired him to help her to some cherries. He was about to take them up with his fingers; but Mrs. Wilson pleasantly noticing it to him, he instantly made use of a spoon. A blush, however, with which his countenance was immediately covered, shewed very visibly, even through his dark complexion, the sense he entertained of the small breach of politeness he had been guilty of.

Another lady of the same party, being near fainting from the heat of the weather, was constrained to quit the room. Our amiable prince was greatly distressed at the incident; and, when at tea-time the lady again made her appearance, his inquiries and particular attention to her, ma-

nifested alike his tenderness and good breeding.

He preferred riding in a coach to any other mode of conveyance; because he said, at the same time, that people were carried where they wished to go, they could sit very commodiously, and converse together.

Lee Boo derived particular pleasure from going to church, where, though he did not understand the words of the service, yet he perfectly comprehended the intent of it; he always behaved with the greatest attention and reverence. Once, when Captain Wilson told him, that saying prayers at church was to make men good, that, when they died and were buried, they might live again above, pointing to the sky, Lee Boo answered with much earnestness—*All same Pelew—bad men stay in earth—good men go into sky—become very beautiful*, holding his hand in the air, and

giving a fluttering motion to his fingers—thereby explaining, his countrymen's belief, of the existence of the spirit, after the death of the body.

In order to avoid the small-pox, as already mentioned, and also to prevent his mind from being disturbed, and drawn off from the attainment of the English language, the great means by which information was to be conveyed to him, Captain Wilson was very cautious, and sparing in letting him go abroad; however, he not only generally accompanied the Captain on visits to friends, but had also a view of most of the public buildings in the metropolis, the river, shipping, and bridges, which struck him greatly; he was, moreover, several times gratified with seeing the Guards exercised in St. James's Park, as every thing of a military kind greatly engaged his attention.

There was something very singular in

Lee Boo's opinion of the art of ascending into the air in a balloon, which so much engrossed the notice of the people of this country, at the time of his coming here. It was given in conversation with his friend Mr. Keate, whose words we shall quote in laying it before the reader.

“ I went to see him,” says that gentleman, “ the morning after Lunardi's first ascent in the balloon, not doubting but that I should have found him to the greatest degree, astonished at an exhibition which had excited so much curiosity, even amongst ourselves; but to my great surprise, it did not appear to have engaged him in the least. He said, *he thought it a very foolish thing to ride in the air like a bird, when a man could travel so much more pleasantly on horseback, or in a coach.*—He was either not aware,” adds Mr. Keate, “ of the difficulty or hazard of the enterprize, or it is not im-

“ probable, that a man flying up through
 “ the clouds, suspended at a balloon, might
 “ have been ranked by him as a common
 “ occurrence, in a country which was per-
 “ petually spreading before him so many
 “ objects of surprise.”

Whenever he had an opportunity of viewing gardens, the plants and fruit-trees excited his particular attention : he would make many inquiries concerning them, saying, when he should return home, he would carry with him seeds of such as would grow in Pelew. He frequently used to talk of the things he should then persuade the king his father to alter or adopt ; and his principal researches were directed to the discovery of whatever might prove beneficial to his country.

This inquisitive and pains-taking young man was proceeding extremely fast in gaining the English language, and making so rapid a progress with his pen, that in a

short time he would have written a very fine hand, when, alas! he was attacked by that very disease against which so much caution had been used. On the 16th of December, he found himself greatly disordered, and in the course of a day or two, an eruption appeared all over him. Captain Wilson, full of apprehension, had immediate recourse to Dr. Carmichael Smyth, whom we have before mentioned, requesting him to see the prince. That gentleman kindly attended, and upon the first sight of him, not only pronounced the distemper to be the small-pox, but was obliged to add the melancholy information that the appearances were such, as almost totally precluded the hope of recovery. However, the Doctor ordered what was then necessary, and, on Captain Wilson's earnestly soliciting the continuance of his visits, assured him, that, however incon-

venient the distance, he would not fail daily to attend the issue of the disease.

In this sad situation, the afflicted youth was deprived of the solacing presence of his dear friend Captain Wilson, who not having had the small-pox himself, yielded to the entreaties of his family not to go into his chamber. However, his first and faithful friend Mr. Sharp, on hearing of his illness, repaired to his assistance, nor quitted the Captain's house, till it was become the scene of death !

However much our suffering prince regretted the loss of the Captain's company, yet, when informed of the reason and necessity of his absence, he could not but acquiesce in it, anxiously inquiring from time to time concerning his health, full of dread, lest he should catch the disorder, as he still continued in the house.

During the progress of this grievous distemper, Lee Boo maintained the utmost

firmness of mind, and, having the highest opinion of Dr. Smyth, never refused to take any thing administered to him, when informed that he desired it.—The youthful reader is here particularly called upon to imitate poor Lee Boo, in cases of like necessity.

Hearing of an indisposition which now happened to Mrs. Wilson, and confined her to her bed, Lee Boo instantly took alarm, exclaiming, *What mother ill*, Lee Boo *get up to see her* ! He actually did so, and would go to her apartment to be sure how she really was.

On the Thursday before his death, as he walked across the room, he looked at himself in the glass, and finding his face much swoln and disfigured, and covered, as well as his whole body, with sores, shook his head, and in seeming disgust with his own appearance, turned away, telling Mr. Sharp that *his father and mother much grieve, for they knew he was very sick*. This he

several times repeated. In the evening, growing worse, he became sensible of his danger; and taking Mr. Sharp by the hand, and steadfastly fixing his eyes upon him, said, with great earnestness, *Good friend, when you go Pelew, tell Abba Thulle, that Lee Boo take much drink to make small-pox go away, but he die—that the Captain and Mother (Mrs. Wilson) very kind—all English very good men—was much sorry he could not speak to the king, the number of fine things the English had got.* He then enumerated the presents which had been made him, and expressed his wishes that Mr. Sharp would distribute them, when he returned to Pelew, amongst the chiefs, recommending to his especial care, the blue glass barrels on brackets, which he particularly directed to be given to the king.

His faithful servant Tom Rose, who stood at the foot of the bed, melted into tears at this melancholy scene: the

agonized master gently rebuked him for his weakness, saying, *Why should he be crying so, because Lee Boo die ?*

Whatever he felt, his spirit did not allow him to complain. Mrs. Wilson's chamber adjoined to his own, and he would often call out to inquire if she was better, always adding, to prevent her suffering any disquietude on his account, *Lee Boo do well, Mother, Lee Boo do well.*

The small-pox not rising, after eight or nine days from its coming out, he began to feel himself sink, and told Mr. Sharp *he was going away*. What he suffered in the latter part of his existence, was severe indeed: his mind, however, continued perfectly clear and calm to the last, and the strength of his constitution, struggled long and hard against the violence of his disorder, till, overwhelmed nature yielded in the contest.

- His good friend Mr. Keate (in addition

to the intelligence obtained by his own personal inquiries), was kindly informed every day by Dr. Smyth, of the state of his patient, and being under an engagement, with his family, to pass a week with Mr. Brook Watson, at Sheen, (who was alike anxious and alarmed for this amiable young man), he requested the Doctor to have the goodness, to continue his information to him there. Accordingly, two days after he left town, he received from that gentleman, an account of the melancholy issue, which we cannot forbear laying before the reader, in his own words.

“ Monday, Dec. 27, 1784.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ It is an unpleasant task for me to
 “ be the herald of bad news ; yet, accord-
 “ ing to my promise, I must inform you
 “ of the fate of poor Lee Boo, who died

“ this morning without a groan, the vigour
 “ of his mind and body resisting to the very
 “ last.—Yesterday the secondary fever
 “ coming on, he was seized with a shiver-
 “ ing fit, succeeded by head-ache, violent
 “ beating of the heart, anxiety, and diffi-
 “ cult breathing : he again used the warm
 “ bath, which as formerly, afforded him a
 “ temporary relief, he had a blister put on his
 “ back, which, was as ineffectual, as those
 “ applied to his legs. He expressed all
 “ his feelings to me in the most forcible
 “ and pathetic manner, put my hand
 “ upon his heart, leant his head on my
 “ arm, and explained his uneasiness in
 “ breathing ; but when I was gone, he com-
 “ plained no more, showing, that he com-
 “ plained with a view to be relieved, not
 “ to be pitied.—In short, living or dying, he
 “ has given me a lesson, which I shall never
 “ forget : and surely, for patience and for-
 “ titude he was an example worthy of

“ imitation !—I did not see Captain Wil-
 “ son when I called this morning, but the
 “ maid servant was in tears, and every per-
 “ son in the family wore the face of grief;
 “ poor Lee Boo’s affectionate temper, made
 “ every one look upon him as a brother
 “ or a son.—I make no doubt, Mr. Wat-
 “ son and his family, will all join in regret-
 “ ting the untimely end of our poor prince.
 “ From you, my friend, something more
 “ will be expected ; and, though you cannot
 “ bring him back to life, you are called
 “ upon particularly, (considering his great
 “ attachment to you), not to let the me-
 “ mory of so much virtue pass away unre-
 “ corded.—But I am interrupted in these
 “ melancholy reflections, and have only
 “ time to assure you, of (what will never
 “ pass away but with myself) the sincere
 “ friendship of your affectionate, &c.

“ *Jas. Carmichael Smyth.*”

Captain Wilson, having notified to the India House, the death of this admirable youth, received orders to conduct his funeral with every mark of decency and respect. He was accordingly interred in Rotherhithe church-yard, attended by the Captain and his brother ; and such was the affectionate regard, which all who knew entertained for him, that not only the young people of the school, but even the whole parish, assembled to see the last ceremonies paid to his remains. An additional honour was soon afterwards done him, by the India Company's ordering a tomb to be erected over his grave, on which is the following inscription :

To the memory
of Prince LEE BOO,

A native of the Pelew or Palos Islands ;
And son to Abba Thulle, rupack or king
of the Island Coorooraa ;
who departed this life on the 27th of December,
1784,
aged 20 years ;

This stone is inscribed,
by the Honorable United East India Company,
as a testimony of esteem
for the humane and kind treatment afforded
by his Father to the crew of their ship,
the Antelope, Captain Wilson,
which was wrecked off that island,
on the night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, reader, Stop ! let Nature claim a tear—
A Prince of *mine*, LEE BOO lies buried here.

Mention has already been made of the presents consigned by Lee Boo, to the care of Mr. Sharp for his father and friends. Amongst the other little property, which the lamented youth left behind, were found, carefully and separately put up, the stones or seeds of most of the fruits he had tasted in England. We have before remarked, that the benefit of his country, seemed to be his ultimate aim in all his observations; and here is a striking instance, considering his abode with us, was no more than five months and twelve days, that, amidst all the novelties which surrounded him, he had duly given his attention to the object, which, it is presumed, had been particularly recommended to it, previous to his departure from Pelew.

We shall conclude this little book, with Mr. Keate's reflections, upon the fate of the excellent subject of it, in his own words, as too interesting to be omitted, and

too perfect to be altered or abridged without injury.

“ From these trifling anecdotes, of this
 “ amiable youth,” says he, “ cut off in the
 “ moment that his character began to blossom, what hopes might not have been
 “ entertained, of the future fruit such a
 “ plant would have produced.—He had
 “ both ardour and talents for improvement, and every gentle quality of the
 “ heart to make himself beloved ; so, that
 “ as far as the dim sight of mortals is permitted to penetrate, he might, had his
 “ days been lengthened, have *carried back*
 “ to his own country—not the *vices* of a
 “ new world—but those *solid* advantages,
 “ which his own good sense would have
 “ suggested, as likely to become most useful to it.

“ But—how *carry back*?—That event
 “ depended not on himself;—a naked,
 “ *confiding* stranger—he trusted implicitly

“ to others, and left the protecting arms
 “ of a father without apprehension—with-
 “ out conditions.—The evening before the
 “ Oroolong sailed, the king asked Captain
 “ Wilson, how long it might be before
 “ his return to Pelew? and being told that
 “ it would probably be about thirty moons,
 “ or might chance to extend to six more,
 “ Abba Thulle, drew from his basket,
 “ a piece of *line*, and after making thirty
 “ knots on it, a little distance from each
 “ other, left a long space, and then add-
 “ ing six others, carefully put it by.

“ As the slow but sure steps of Time
 “ have been moving onward, the reader’s
 “ imagination, will figure the anxious pa-
 “ rent, resorting to this cherished remem-
 “ brancer, and with joy untying the earlier
 “ records of each elapsing period ;—as he
 “ sees him advancing on his *line*, he will
 “ conceive the joy redoubled ;—and, when
 “ nearly approaching to the *thirtieth* knot,

“ almost accusing the planet of the night,
 “ for passing so tardily away.

“ When verging towards the termina-
 “ tion of his latest reckoning, he will then
 “ picture his mind, glowing with parental
 “ affection, occasionally alarmed by doubt,
 “ yet still buoyed up by hope,—he will
 “ fancy him pacing inquisitively the sea-
 “ shore, and often commanding his people
 “ to ascend every rocky height, and glance
 “ their eyes along the level line of the ho-
 “ rizon, which bounds the surrounding
 “ ocean, to see if haply it might not, in
 “ some part, be broken by the distant ap-
 “ pearance of a returning sail.

“ Lastly, he will view the good Abba
 “ Thulle, wearied out by that expectation,
 “ which so many returning moons since
 “ his reckoning *ceased*, have by this time
 “ taught him, he had nourished in vain.—
 “ But the reader will bring him back to
 “ his remembrance, as armed with that

“ unshaken fortitude, that was equal to the
 “ trials of varying life.—After some al-
 “ lowance for natural grief, he will sup-
 “ pose him placidly resigned to the will of
 “ Providence.”

“ Should this not be absolutely the case
 “ of our friendly king—as the human
 “ mind is far more pained by *uncertainty*
 “ than a knowledge of the *worst*—every
 “ reader will lament, he should remain
 “ ignorant, that his long-looked-for son
 “ can return no more !”

PRINCE LEE BOO.

From the mighty pacific with soft swelling waves,
 That a thousand bright regions eternally laves ;
 'Mid rocks of red coral, with shell-fish abounding,
 The notes of the Parrot, and Pigeon resounding ;
 Crown'd with groves of Banana, and taper bamboo,
 Rise the gay sunny shores of the Isles of Pelew.

From China returning, with silk and with tea,
 The tall English vessel sails over the sea ;

Ah ! look how she heaves ! on the rock she is stranded !
 But the boats are thrown out, and the sailors are landed ;
 What black men are these, in their slender canoe,
 Who gaze with such wonder ?—the men of Pelew.

How kindly they welcome the sailors on shore,
 And yams and sweet cocoa-nuts bring from their store,
 But vain ev'ry effort to soften their anguish ;
 For home, distant home, the poor Englishmen languish ;
 They build a stout bark, they sail off from Pelew,
 And away with the strangers, sails young Princce Lee Boo.

Oh what is his rapture, and what his surprize,
 When in gay busy London, he opens his eyes ;
 Fine shops, houses, coaches, O joy beyond measure,
 Yes, yes, my dear friends, shall partake in my pleasure.
 Fine clothes, coaches, horses, I'll bear to Pelew,
 What wonder for them, what delight for Lee Boo !

Fond projects ! in vain, shall his father explore,
 The wide shipless waves—he shall see him no more ;
 O chide not the English, thy darling detaining,
 And chide not thy son, cried the strangers remaining ;
 For death has arrested him far from Pelew,
 And the strangers have wept o'er the gentle Lee Boo.

POSTSCRIPT.

There are very few young persons, whom the preceding narrative has brought acquainted with Lee Boo, but regret that Providence denied him a return to his native country ; until that fatal disorder, the small-pox seized him, every reader was, no doubt, picturing to himself, the happiness which Lee Boo's arrival in Pelew would give to his excellent father, Abba Thulle—the improvements he would introduce, amongst an innocent and benevolent people, and, the joy his own feeling heart would experience, at being the instrument of so much good to his countrymen.—But, these scenes were never to be realized, other hands than his were to present the little presents he had so carefully packed up for his friends, and other eyes to witness the growth or failure of the seeds, which he intended to plant on his return.

In speaking of Captain Wilson's fear,

for the health of his adopted son, the word inoculation was mentioned several times, and, as perhaps you do not understand its meaning, it may be necessary to add a few words in explanation, the more particularly, as it will be an opportunity of informing you, that the small-pox is seldom seen now, and of course, if our regretted friend had arrived in England some years later, it is more than probable, he would have revisited Pelew.

The small-pox, is a disorder which breaks out in sores over the whole body—nothing can be more distressing than the appearance of a person afflicted with it; the face swells, as you have already been told Lee Boo's did; the body is covered with one sore from head to foot, and yet, the most skilful physicians know no cure for it; the disorder takes its own course: if it is a malignant kind, and it often is so, it carries off the young and strong; if mild, and that the patient recovers, it sometimes

leaves large scars and marks on the skin, and not unfrequently deprives him of sight. When it once makes its appearance in a family, or village, it spreads with the greatest rapidity; there is no mode of checking it, but by removing those who have never had the disorder to a distant place, where they can have no communication with the sick.

At length, after the small-pox had continued for many years to make great ravages, it was discovered by *Lady Mary Wortley Montague*, wife to the English Ambassador in Turkey, that the people there, were acquainted with a mode of giving the disorder in a milder way, than if it was taken naturally. They used to scratch one of the arms with the point of a needle, or sharp knife, which had been dipped in one of the sores of a person affected with the small-pox, and this in a few days, produced every symptom of the natural disorder in him, who was thus inoculated, as

it is called, and though many died, notwithstanding this inoculation, they who recovered never after caught the small pox.

This mode, however, was not effectual; many parents neglected to inoculate their children, others were not fit for inoculation from bad health, and these were the first to suffer, when the natural disorder appeared. Only think what a cruel pestilence that must be, which should sweep the whole population of a city as large as Dublin in ten weeks, yet, there is not a doubt, that if all were to be calculated together, who died in the same space of time of this disorder in Europe, they would amount to above two hundred thousand; in these countries alone, not less than forty thousand died every year of it.

For many years, previous to the year 1798, Dr. Jenner, of Berkley in Gloucestershire, had observed, that cows are subject to a disease, which shews itself in pimples on their teats, and is called the cow-pock; he found also, that it was very infec-

tious, being frequently caught by the milkers, who thus became secure from ever after having the small-pox.

He discovered, also, that if the watery matter of one of these sores, was communicated to the arms of a person who never had the small-pox, by making a scratch as in the former case with a needle, dipped in one of these cow-pock pimples, it would not only preserve him from any future attack of the small-pox, but also be preferable to the other mode of inoculating him; the sickness produced by it was always mild, it often removed other complaints, with which the patient was affected before, and lastly, *never* caused death.

It is now twenty years, since Doctor Jenner first made known this important discovery—it was soon inquired into by every Physician in Great Britain, and subsequently, after the most patient examination, recommended as efficacious. Parliament, also, appointed a number of wise and learned men to search into its merits, and

they found that, before the year 1802, 2000 persons had died, every year, of small-pox in the city of London alone; that of those who took it in the natural way, one in six died; of those who were inoculated with the small-pox infection, only one in three hundred died, and, of those inoculated with the cow-pock infection, only one in fifty-four thousand died. A reward of 20,000*l.* was afterwards voted to Doctor Jenner, for the benefit he had conferred upon mankind. *Vaccination*, as it is called, has since been introduced into every part of the world; and, it is a very remarkable fact, that at the time we were carrying on the most violent war against France, not less than sixty thousand were inoculated in Paris, with vaccine matter sent from England; we had thus a fine opportunity of lessening the inevitable miseries of war, by doing good even to our enemies.

There is not a country in Europe, which has not acknowledged the merits of this great discovery. It is pervading with

success, the immense population of Asia, penetrating the regions of Africa, and is cordially received by the Indians in America. It has stood the test of twenty years trial and experience—during which, no instances have occurred to lessen our confidence, as it is a safe and secure preventative against the small-pox, and it may be said, that every parent* who does not make use of it for his child, is answerable to his conscience for the life of that child, if it is lost through his neglect.

After this narrative of the shipwreck of the Antelope packet, and the fortunate preservation of a number of lives, by the

* An Institution has been opened in Dublin, at No. 62, Sackville-street, patronized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and conducted by some of the most respectable Physicians, where the children of the poor are inoculated with cow-pock infection. in the most careful manner without charge; or the matter taken from the cow-pock sore, and dried, (which is found to answer the purpose, though not as well as if applied fresh,) will be sent in a letter to any part of the kingdom.

humanity and benevolence of a people either altogether unknown, or ranked among the savages which inhabit the uncivilized part of the globe, perhaps it may not be uninteresting, to devote a few additional lines to some more recent transactions, which have taken place with the natives of the Pelew islands.

The Directors of the East India Company, having resolved to send out vessels to acquaint the king with the death of his son, orders were sent to Bombay, to equip two for that purpose. Accordingly, the Panther and the Endeavour sailed on the 24th of August, 1790, having on board two officers who had been shipwrecked along with Captain Wilson. During the month of November, the vessels were occupied in working up the south coast of Java, where they experienced much bad weather. The thunder and lightning were dreadful, many of the people on deck being deprived of sight for several minutes after a flash. On the first of January,

1791, a peal of thunder broke just over the Panther; the lightning ran down the Conductor in a stream of fire, and the concussion was so violent, and the ship shook in such a manner, that Captain M'Cluer, who commanded her, thought she had run aground.

The southernmost of the Pelew islands, was in sight on the 21st, and on the 22nd, the vessels came to an anchor within two miles of the shore.—Several canoes were seen, but they did not come near the ships, whence it was concluded, they were either hostile to the king, or going express to inform him of the arrival of the English. In the evening, a number of canoes were observed rowing very fast, and one of them had a great number of paddles. This was known to be the king's canoe. He received the account of his son's death with fortitude, saying, he never entertained any doubt of the goodness of the English, and Captain Wilson, who, he was sure, would cherish him. He was greatly disappointed

at not seeing the Captain, but appeared satisfied that he was alive and well, and promoted to the command of a much larger vessel than the Antelope. The two officers, Lieutenants Wedgeborough and White, were immediately recognized by the natives, and experienced the most affectionate reception from them.

Late in the preceding year, the English learned, that the king had conquered the island of Pelelew, when, an obstinate engagement ensued, in which Raa Kook, Arra Kooker, the king's eldest son, and many old warriors, the friends of the crew of the Antelope had been killed.

Mr. Wedgeborough found the cove where the Oroolong had been built, now a perfect wilderness, being quite overgrown with underwood, except where the cocoa nut-trees stood, which had been planted by Raa Kook. These were very flourishing, though they had not yet produced any fruit. The inscription affixed to a tree, had been taken away by the natives of Pelelew, and

was one cause of the war that had just terminated.

A considerable quantity of live stock, was landed for the purpose of breeding on the Pelew islands, where the only quadrupeds are rats, if the animal, which we have supposed the flying squirrel be excepted. These, it was afterwards understood, throve wonderfully well. The presents sent by the East India Company to the king, were conveyed ashore, under a detachment of sepoy and officers in uniform; and, after a repast, the packages containing them were opened. The effect which they had on the natives was wonderful; they did not utter a word, but only exclamations of astonishment. The part which consisted of arms, the king immediately distributed to his principal chiefs, recommending that they should be kept clean, and fit for service, when wanted. Grindstones, shovels, saws, and the remaining packages of utensils were next landed, and presented to the king. When these were opened, and the

different things exposed to view, and their uses explained to him; he was himself as much surprized as his subjects. He broke silence in about an hour, and, calling his chiefs and principal people round him, made a long harangue, wherein the name of the English was frequently repeated. He then distributed various articles with his own hands to several persons, apparently with a regard to their rank.

The king was perfectly at a loss how to express his gratitude to the English chiefs who had sent him these things. He asked why they sent so many things, when they knew that he had nothing to give in return; he said, that his country, if he could send it, would be inadequate to what was now before him. At length, being made perfectly to understand, that no return was expected, and that these things were sent from England, in acknowledgment for his great humanity and kindness, to the shipwrecked crew of the *Antelope*, he replied, that his services were very trifling, for their

situation at a distance at Oroolong prevented him from aiding them as he desired.

Captain M'Cluer, having resolved to make a survey of the Pelew islands, one of the vessels, the Panther, was to proceed to China, and the Endeavour, commanded by Captain John Proctor, to remain. By this means, the natives were to be instructed in the use of the tools and implements of husbandry which they had received.

Seeds of different sorts were sown on the 8th of February, in the places already fitted to receive them, and a large piece of ground was prepared for another plantation ; but the badness of the weather, prevented the progress of the work from being as quick as could have been wished.

The Panther, which had carried four of the natives to China, three of whom survived, returned with them more impressed in favour of the English than of the Chinese. A few days after her arrival, the king solicited the Captain's assistance against his

enemies of Artingall, to which he acceded. The long-boat was therefore made ready, with a six-pounder, two swivels, a musquetoon, and ten men with small arms. Lieutenant Wedgeborough, Mr. Nicholson, the surgeon, and twenty sepoys, also embarked.

On the arrival of the hostile army at Artingall, a messenger was sent by the king of Pelew, to offer terms of accommodation, which, after a considerable delay, were brought to a close, the enemy being chiefly intimidated by the sight of the English allies, and the report of their fire-arms. There, the English, when an amicable settlement was made, played off some rockets and fire-works, to the great amazement of the inhabitants of Artingall, and the enjoyment of their friends; and an opportunity was taken to make presents of beads and other things, to shew that they did not come as natural enemies. The king of Pelew was in future acknowledged the undoubted sovereign of all the neighbouring islands.

The English vessels were next employed in a survey of the coast of New Guinea, in their way to which, they touched at Amboyna; sailed to the coast of New Holland, and thence to the island of Timor. Mr. Nicholson was unfortunately killed by the natives of New Guinea, in the course of the voyage, and two of three Pelew passengers, died during its continuance.

In January, 1793, the two ships arrived at Pelew, where they learned the melancholy tidings of the death of the humane and benevolent king, Abba Thulle, which had taken place about three months after their departure.



L I F E

OF

PAUL CUFFEE,

A MAN OF COLOUR.

The following story of Paul Cuffee, will plainly shew how foolish that notion is which some ignorant people have, that those whose skin is black, or not of the same colour as their own, are inferior in sense and understanding to themselves.

The father of Paul Cuffee was born in Africa, whence he was brought as a Slave into Massachusetts.—He was there purchased by a person named Slocum, and remained in slavery great part of his life.—He was named Cuffee, but as is usual in those parts, took the name of Slocum, as shewing to whom he belonged. Like many of his countrymen, he possessed a mind superior to his condition, and although he was diligent in the business of his Master, and faithful to his interest, yet, by great industry and economy, he procured the means of purchasing his personal liberty.

At that time the remains of several Indian tribes, who formerly had the right of cultivating the soil, lived in Massachusetts; Cuffee became acquainted with a woman descended from one of those tribes, named Ruth Moses, and married her.—He continued in habits of industry and frugality, and soon afterwards purchased a farm of 100 acres, in Westport, in Massachusetts.

Cuffee and Ruth had a family of ten children. The three eldest sons, David, Jonathan, and John, are farmers in the neighbourhood of Westport, fill respectable situations in society, and have good natural abilities.—They are all married, and have families to whom they are giving good educations.—Of six daughters, four are respectably married, while two remain single.

Paul was born on the Island of Cutterhunker, one of the Elizabeth Islands near New Bedford, in the year 1759. When he was about 14 years of age, his father died, leaving a considerable property in land, but which being at that time unproductive,

afforded but little provision for his numerous family: thus the care of supporting his mother and sisters devolved upon his brothers and himself.

To fulfil this important duty, therefore, Paul Caffee entered as a sailor on board a merchant vessel, and made several voyages to the West Indies; during three years that he continued in this situation, he neglected no means of improving his knowledge and skill as a seaman, and always brought the earnings of his industry to his family.

Being now about 20 years of age, he thought himself sufficiently skilled to enter into business on his own account.—He laid before his brother David, a plan for trading with the people of Connecticut. His brother was pleased with the prospect, and they built an open boat and put out to sea.—Here, for the first time his brother found himself exposed to the dangers of the ocean, and the hazard of being plundered by the Pirates or sea robbers.—Paul and his brother had not sailed many leagues, before his

brother's fears began to increase, and his mind to think more of the dangers; his courage sunk, and he resolved to return.— This disappointment was a severe trial to a young man of Paul's adventurous and bold spirit, but he was affectionate, and many years younger than his brother, and therefore submitted to the determination. Paul returned to his farm and laboured diligently in his fields; but his mind was frequently thinking on new schemes of trade. He collected the materials for another effort, and made the attempt. He went to sea and lost in a storm all the little treasure, which, by the sweat of his brow, he had gathered. Paul, however, seemed to possess that true courage, which is in the mind of a man who is satisfied his plans may succeed, and knows he has the power to put them in practice. He therefore resolutely determined to persevere in the road, which he had marked out for himself. The necessity of supporting his mother and her family, was a constant and strong incitement to renew his efforts. His

money was not sufficient to purchase a boat ; but in order to get over this difficulty, he set himself earnestly to work, and with his own hands, formed and built a boat, from keel to gun-wale. This vessel was without a deck, but he had been on a whaling voyage, and was therefore perfectly skilled in its management. He launched his boat into the ocean, and as he was steering for one of the Elizabeth Islands to consult with his brother on his future plans, he was discovered by the Pirates, who chased and seized both him and his vessel. Robbed of every thing, he returned home penniless, but without sinking under this discouragement. Thus circumstanced, he applied to his brother David, who, though in some degree afraid from the want of success which had hitherto attended Paul's attempts, yet joined in his proposal to build another boat, by giving Paul the materials. This being accomplished, the respectability of Paul Cuffee's character, procured him sufficient credit to enable him to purchase a

cargo. He proceeded towards Nantucket, and on the voyage, was again chased by the Pirates, but escaped them by night coming on; he however struck upon a rock on one of the Elizabeth Islands, and so far injured his boat, as to render it necessary for him to return to Westport, to repair; which being done, he again set out for Nantucket, where he arrived in safety, but did not sell his cargo to advantage. He afterwards undertook a similar voyage, with better success; but, as he was returning home, he again fell into the hands of the Pirates, and was robbed of all except his boat, which they permitted him to take; not however without his having received much injury and ill treatment from them.

Under such numerous and great difficulties, the courage of most persons would have failed, but Paul's disposition was not of that nature. He possessed that determined spirit of perseverance and firmness of mind, which entitled him to more success in his endeavours; and he believed, that

while he maintained integrity of heart and conduct, he might humbly hope for the protection of Providence. Under these impressions, he prepared for another voyage. In his open boat with a small cargo, he again directed his course towards the Island of Nantucket. The weather was favourable, and he arrived in safety at that port, and disposed of his little cargo to advantage. The profits of this voyage, by increasing the good opinion his friends had of him, enabled him still farther to enlarge his plans.

At the time of his father's death, Paul had not received the benefit of education, and scarcely knew the letters of the alphabet; but this great disadvantage, he obviated by his diligence; and, at the time of his marriage, could not only read and write, but was so well skilled in figures, that he was able to work all the common rules of arithmetic. He then applied himself to the study of navigation, in which, by the assistance of a friend, he made a rapid pro-

gress, and found himself able to engage in naval and commercial pursuits of great extent.

Being now master of a small covered boat of about 12 tons burthen, he hired a person to assist him as a seaman. and made many advantageous voyages to different parts of the state of Connecticut; and when about 25 years old, he married a woman of the country, a descendant of the tribe to which his mother belonged. For some time after his marriage, he attended chiefly to his farming buisness; but from his family increasing, he at length thought it necessary to pursue his commercial plans more extensively than he had before done. He settled his affairs for a new voyage, and hired a small house, on Westport River, to which he removed his family. A boat of 18 tons was now procured, in which he sailed to the banks of St. George in search of cod-fish, and returned home with a valuable cargo. This important adventure was the begining of an extensive and profitable fishing esta-

blishment from Westport River, which continued for a considerable time, and was the source of an honest and comfortable living, to many of the inhabitants of that country.

At this period, Paul entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law Michael Wainer, who had several sons well fitted for the sea service, four of whom have since ably filled responsible situations, as captains and first mates. A vessel of 25 tons was built, and, in two voyages to the straits of Bellisle and Newfoundland, he met with such success, as enabled him by joining with another person, to build a vessel of 42 tons burthen, in which he made several profitable voyages.

Paul had experienced many disadvantages in not being better educated, and he resolved, as far as it was in his power, to save his children from the like inconvenience. The neighbourhood had neither a tutor nor a school-house. Many of the citizens were desirous that a school should be established. About 1797, Paul proposed a meeting of the inhabitants, for

the purpose of forming such plans as should accomplish the desired object. The difference of opinion respecting mode and place, occasioned the meeting to separate without coming to any determination: several meetings of the same nature were held, but all were unsuccessful. Perceiving that his efforts to make them all agree were fruitless, Paul set himself to work in earnest, and had a proper house built on his own ground, which he freely gave up to the use of the public; and the school was opened to all who pleased to send their children. How gratifying to humanity is this anecdote! and who, that reads this account of the exertions of Paul Cuffee, the son of an African Slave, in the cause of benevolence, does not feel, that every one, however humble his condition, may find means of doing good to his fellow-creatures, provided the inclination be not wanting.

About this time, Paul proceeded on a whaling voyage to the Straits of Bellisle, where he found four other vessels completely fitted with boats and harpoons, or

spears for catching whales. Paul discovered that he had not made proper preparations for the business, having only ten men on board, and two boats, one of which was old and almost useless. When the masters of the other vessels found his situation, they withdrew from the usual practice of such voyages, and refused to assist his crew. In this difficulty, Paul resolved to prosecute his undertaking alone, till at length, the other masters thought it most prudent to agree to the usual practice, as they feared his crew, by their ignorance, might alarm and drive the whales from their reach, and thus prevent their gaining any thing by their voyage. During the season, they took seven whales. The circumstances which had taken place, roused the exertions of Paul and his crew; they were diligent and enterprising, and had the honour of killing 6 of the 7 whales; two of those fell by Paul's own hands. He returned home in due season, heavily laden with oil and bone, and arrived in the autumn of 1793, being then about his thirty-fourth year.

His success in trade had been such, that his pecuniary circumstances were by this time in a flourishing state. When in Philadelphia, he purchased iron necessary for bolts and other work suitable for a schooner of 60 or 70 tons, and, soon after his return to Westport, the keel for a new vessel was laid. In 1795 his schooner of 69 tons burthen was launched, and called 'the Ranger.'

He now sold his two boats, and was enabled to place on board his schooner a cargo valued at 2000 dollars; with this he sailed to Norfolk, on the Chesapeak Bay, and there learned that a very plentiful crop of Indian corn, had been gathered that year on the eastern shore of Mary-land, and that he could procure a schooner-load for a low-price, at Vienna, on the Nanticoke river. Thither he sailed, but, on his arrival, the people were filled with astonishment and alarm: a vessel owned and commanded by a black man, and manned with a crew of the same complexion, was never, seen before, and quite surprised them.

Finding the crew, however, not only in-

offensive but well conducted, and Paul being a man of prudence and industry, many of the principal people visited his vessel, and in consequence of the pressing invitation of one of them, Paul dined with his family in the town.

In three weeks, Paul sold his cargo, and received into his schooner 3000 bushels of Indian corn. With this, he returned to Westport, where that article was in great demand; his cargo sold quickly, and yielded him a profit of 1000 dollars. He reloaded his vessel, sailed for Norfolk, sold his cargo, and took in another, which, on his return, proved as profitable as his first voyage. The home market was now amply supplied with corn, and it became necessary to seek a different employment for his vessel. He sailed to Passamaquoddy in search of a cargo. When he arrived at the river, James Brian, a merchant of Wilmington, (Delaware state) made him a liberal offer for his vessel to carry a load of Plaister of Paris. Paul thought the proposed price

for the freight would equal the profits of any other business, and agreed to his terms. He took on board the proposed cargo and proceeded to Wilmington, (Delaware.) Since that time, some of the vessels in which Paul has a share, have annually made one or two voyages to the same port.

During the year 1797, after his return home, Paul purchased the house in which his family resided, and the adjoining farm. For the farm and its improvements he paid 3,500 dollars; and placed it under the management of his brother, who is a farmer.

By judicious plans, and diligence in his business, Paul by degrees increased his property, and by his integrity and proper conduct, gained the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. In the year 1800, he had a share of one half in building and fitting out a brig of 162 tons burthen. One fourth belonged to his brother, and the other fourth to persons not related to his family. This vessel is now commanded by Thomas Wainer, Paul Cuffee's nephew, whose

talents and character are perfectly equal to such a situation.

The ship Alpha, of 268 tons, carpenter's measure, of which Paul owned three fourths, was built in 1806. Of this vessel he was the commander; the rest of the crew consisting of seven men of colour. This ship performed a voyage under his command from Wilmington to Savannah, from thence to Gottenburgh, and thence to Philadelphia, and in 1811, finding his property sufficient to warrant the undertaking, and believing it to be his duty to appropriate part of what God had given him to the benefit of his unhappy race, he embarked on board of his own brig, manned entirely by persons of colour, and sailed to the land of his forefathers, in the hope of benefiting its natives and descendants.

When he arrived at the colony, he first made himself acquainted with its condition, and held several conversations with the governor and principal inhabitants; in which he suggested a number of important

improvements. Among other things, he recommended the formation of a society for the purposes of promoting the good of its members and of the colonists in general; which plan was immediately adopted, and the society named, "*The Friendly Society of Sierra Leona.*" From thence he sailed to England, where, meeting with every mark of attention and respect, he was favoured with an opportunity of opening his views to the board of managers of the African Institution; who cordially acceding to them all, gave him authority to carry over from the United States, a few coloured persons of good character, to instruct the colonists in agriculture and the mechanical arts. After this, he returned to Sierra Leona, carrying with him some goods to the "Friendly Society," to encourage them in the way of trade; which having safely delivered, and having given them some good advice, he set sail, and returned again to his native land.

Thus ended his first mission to Africa;

a mission that gave rise to the most happy consequences; undertaken from the purest motives of benevolence; and solely at his own expense and risk.

Returned to the bosom of his family and friends, where every comfort awaited him, he could not think of enjoying ease while he reflected, that he might, in any degree, administer to the relief of the multitudes of his brethren, who were suffering under the yoke of slavery, and wasting their time in ignorance. Scarcely had the joy at his return, time to subside, before he began to prepare for a second voyage; unmindful of the case which the decline of life requires, and to which his long continued and earnest exertions gave him a peculiar claim. In the hope of finding persons of the description named by the African Institution, he visited most of the large cities in the United States, held frequent conversations with the most reputable men of colour, and also with those among the

whites who had shewn themselves the friends of the Africans; and recommended to the coloured people to form associations for the continuance of the benevolent work in which he was engaged.

The consequence was, the formation of two societies, one in Philadelphia, and the other in New York, and the discovery of a number of proper persons, who were willing to go with him and settle in Africa. He however met with many difficulties in the accomplishment of his purpose, but having at length, by his perseverance, removed them all, he prepared for his departure, and in December 1815, took on board his brig 38 persons of the African Nation, and after a voyage of 55 days, landed them safely on the soil of their forefathers. Of these the African Society had engaged to defray the expenses only of eight, so that the outfit and support of the remaining 30 fell entirely on Paul Cuffee, and cost him no less a sum than 4000 dollars.

On the arrival of Paul Cuffee at Sierra Leona, he presented his passengers to the Governor, who gave to each family a lot of ground in the town, besides from 30 to 50 acres of land, according to their number, on a spot about two miles distant from it. Afterwards, in a letter which he wrote to England, in answer to one which he had received, requiring him to say what should be done for the advantage of the new comers, he prudently advised, that a house should be built for their families on each of their farms.

His stay at the colony, at this time, was about two months, and when he took his departure, particularly from those whom he brought over with him, it was like a father taking leave of his children, receiving marks of their affection, and with religious advice, commending them to the protection of God.

Such a man as Paul Cuffee is a blessing to the human race and we may well suppose from his active benevolence he would

have rendered himself more extensively useful, but, whilst he was preparing to undertake another voyage, he was seized with that complaint which terminated his labours and his life. He was taken ill in February, and died on the 7th day of September, in the 59th year of his age.

During his illness, the subject of bettering the condition of his brethren, continued deeply fixed on his mind, and occupied his time, as he wrote several letters to their friends; and, though he was unable to serve them as he had done, he was pleased to find his plans adopted by a number of benevolent and good men in America.

As a private man, he was just and upright in all his dealings, an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good neighbour, and a faithful friend. In a word, he was a truly good and pious Christian, humane and kind to all his fellow creatures, but earnest more particularly for the relief of his African brethren. Regardless of the honors and plea-

tures of the world, in humble imitation of our blessed Saviour, he went from place to place, doing good; looking not for his reward among men, but in the favour of his heavenly Father. Thus religious and useful, with the comfort of an approving conscience, and the favour of God; he enjoyed, through life a great calmness and satisfaction of mind, and when his last illness came upon him, he was in peace, ready and willing to die. In that solemn hour of death, which we must all come to, he felt such a composure within, and it so appeared in his countenance and actions, that the most wicked sinner, had he seen him, could scarcely help saying: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

A short time before his death, feeling sensible that it was near, he called his family together to take his leave. It was an affecting scene. A scene of the greatest solemnity—of tears and bitter anguish to them, and Christian firmness and resignation to him. His wife and children, and

several other relatives, being all assembled around him, the good old man reached forth his feeble arm, and after shaking hands with each, and giving them some pious advice, he commended them to the tender mercies of God, and bade them all a last farewell. From this time his mind seemed almost entirely occupied with the eternal world, and he died shortly afterwards.

In his person, he was large and well proportioned. His countenance was serious, but mild. His speech and dress, plain and without any shew. His manners, kind and good natured; joining gravity with modesty and sweetness; and firmness with gentleness and humility. His whole outward appearance shewed, that he was a man of respectability and piety. Such would a stranger have supposed him to be at the first view.

F I N I S.

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